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Lawrence 'Pledge' to Arabs Brought Up at Parley

First Arab note asked British to acknowledge independence of countries in Arabian peninsula—British claim Palestine was not included in promise—Conference in virtual deadlock.

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Light has at last been thrown on the 24-year-old controversy between the British Government and the Arabs over the promises alleged to have been made to the Arabs when Britain's Lawrence of Arabia was encouraging them to revolt against the Turks during the World War.

The publication in English of letters passed between the British and the Arabs in 1915 has now revealed their contents. They were written in Arabic, but the Arabs, in connection with the almost deadlocked conference with the Jews and the British Government in London, had insisted that the letters be translated and published.

Letters Exchanged

The letters were exchanged by Sherif Hussein of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon, First High Commissioner to Egypt.

The first letter, from the Sherif, invited Britain "to acknowledge the independence of Arab countries" in the Arabian peninsula and mentioned the Mediterranean as the western boundary of that area.

Sir Henry replied: "The two districts of Mersina and Alexandretta (on the Asia Minor coast above Palestine) and portions of Syria lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hamah and Aleppo (all in Syria to the north of Palestine) cannot be said to be purely Arab and should be excluded from the limits demanded."

The Arabs have based their contention that the inclusion of Palestine in the area of Arab independence was implied in this passage.

Palestine Not Included?

Successive British Governments have maintained that Palestine was not included in the area. No official British view has been stated since publication of the correspondence, but it was believed both sides still held their original, conflicting views.

Meanwhile Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, United States delegate to the deadlocked Palestine peace conference, sailed today for New York aboard the Queen Mary.

There were no signs of a break in the virtual deadlock among Jews, Arabs, and Britain over how and by whom Palestine would be governed, and it was expected that most non-British Jews would leave the remaining informal discussions to executive groups.

Old-Age and Idle-Aid Bills Flood First Few Weeks of '39

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — Nearly 1,100 old-age pension and unemployment insurance bills were introduced in Congress and in 42 state Legislatures now meeting during the first five weeks of the 1939 legislative season, according to a survey by the American Association for Social Security. A report of the survey, contained in the March issue of "Social Security," official organ of the Association, says old-age pension proposals outnumbered those for unemployment insurance, 650 of the bills submitted dealing with old-age programs.

The total of proposals submitted in the various Legislatures is an all-time high, the report says.

Of the 65 social security bills introduced in Congress, 44 concern old-age security and unemployment insurance; six concerned sickness insurance and medical services, and 15 concerned amendments to other sections of the Social Security Act.

California Leads

"California, the home of Utopians," the report continues, "leads the states in the volume of old-age and unemployment insurance bills introduced, no less than 135, a large portion of them sponsored by as many as seven legislators, having been presented. Of this total, 87 seek changes in the unemployment insurance law and its administration.

"Next to California is the State of Massachusetts, the birthplace of transcendentalism, where 113 bills, 61 of which propose changes in the old-age pension system, were presented by Jan. 30.

"Colorado, which has been competing with California in pension panaceas, follows with 53 bills, 42 demanding old-age pension revisions.

"Texas comes next with 44 bills 40 dealing with old-age pensions, closely followed by Connecticut and Wisconsin, where 40 old-age and unemployment insurance bills were introduced during the first five weeks of the current session."

Congress and these six states thus account for about half of the unployment insurance and old-age pension measures presented thus far, the report says, the balance being distributed among the 36 other states.

Politics Found

"An analysis of the first 450 Federal and state measures received in the office of the Association, about evenly distributed between old-age pensions and unemployment insurance disclosed that legislators . . . continue to play politics with pensions," the report continues. "Completely disregarding the financial conditions of their states, they seek to liberalize the pension laws by increasing the allowances, reducing the age limit in some cases to as low as 55 years, eliminating children's responsibility for the support of the aged, permitting the pensioners to have greater assets in real and personal property, insurance, etc., and eliminating all liens on pensioners' property.

"In searching for means to meet the cost of pensions, legislators are not leaving many sources untapped nor are they hesitating to suggest the most regressive taxes. The proposals for pension funds vary from such widely divergent sources as levies on gross income, net income, transactions, sales, real estate, cigarettes, horse racing, slot machines, chain stores, motion pictures, gas, oil, and other natural resources, to taxes on lotteries, poll taxes, liquor, and beer taxes, both per gallon and per glass, and a proposal in Maine for a State old-age pension of one per cent on wages."

Cristobal Launched At Fore River

Another unit in growing U. S. merchant marine slides down ways amid impressive ceremonies.

New England's latest contribution to the American merchant marine was launched today at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Quincy, when the 10,000-ton Cristobal slid down the ways during impressive ceremonies to complete the trio of "the safest ships in the world" now building at those yards.

These ships are part of the determined effort of the United States Government to rehabilitate the merchant marine with an auspicious building program that will add 50 ships a year for ten years to provide an orderly and systematic replacement of obsolete tonnage now afloat under the American flag. Ships already ordered and expected to be contracted for during 1939 will cost close to $400,000,000, it is estimated by the Government.

The Cristobal, prior to 9:30 a. m. today, was "hull number 1469" but was given individuality and its name by Mrs. Clarence S. Ridley, wife of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, who came to Quincy—the "city of Presidents" and of ships—with Governor Ridley especially to christen the last of three ships that are to ply regularly on the New York-Haiti-Canal Zone run of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Safety Features

Extensive fireproofing and other safety features combine to give the three ships a distinction held by no other ships in the world, according to Thomas H. Rossbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of the Line. Lessons of the Morro Castle and other marine disasters, molded into safety-at-sea legislation, are embodied in the semi-revolutionary construction of the three vessels and make them the safest ships in the world, he avers.

All walls, ceilings, doors and other structural parts are of steel and other incombustible materials in accordance with the safety specifications recently adopted by the United States Maritime Commission and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. The specifications for all three of the ships call for all-metal furniture. Fireproof materials such as aluminum, glass and plastics are used in the decorative scheme.

But even further protection for those on board these vessels is provided in additional structural safeguards against damage from collision or the striking of hidden reefs, and make the vessels practically sink-proof, Mr. Rossbottom declared.

Schat Skates

Each of the ships is subdivided into 12 separate compartments, any two of which may be pierced simultaneously without affecting their ability to remain afloat. Life saving apparatus on each of the three vessels consists of one 30-foot motor lifeboat; three 30-foot lifeboats and two 26-foot lifeboats, all handled by mechanical davits with electric boat winches and mechanical releasing gear.

Another innovation, never before installed on an American ship—the Schat skates—will be fitted to the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Safety in the Cristobal: Editorial Page.

The U. S. Merchant Marine Moves On

By a Staff Photographer

The Cristobal on the Ways at Fore River Shipyards in Quincy

The latest contribution of New England ship builders to American Merchant Marine. A $4,040,000 combined passenger and cargo vessel for New York-Haiti-Canal Zone route of Panama Railroad Steamship Line, as it looked just before launching by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Labor Board Upset Roils Situation

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Peace in the American Labor world is bound up with half a dozen other problems, now suddenly altered in basic aspects by Monday's Supreme Court decisions, by developments in Congress respecting the National Labor Relations Board, and by the positive intervention of the Roosevelt Administration.

The Roosevelt move for peace comes at a bad time for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The C. I. O. is having internal difficulties. How bad these difficulties are is yet unknown, but they may be serious. The American Federation of Labor by the same token is in improved condition. It is probably less willing for a compromise today than it was in 1937, when the C. I. O.'s demand that all of its unions be taken back before jurisdictional questions were considered, broke up the parley. The

Labor and the Courts
Second of Three Articles

A. F. of L. refused, arguing that this would merely shift the fight to inside the union. Besides this, it suspects the Administration of a C. I. O.-bias.

On the other side, the C. I. O. is suspicious of the Roosevelt business-appeasement policy and wonders if the New Deal is preparing to sacrifice it on the alter of recovery in a "Munich Peace."

These suspicions may not seem wholly rational to the layman, but they envelop the proposed negotiations like a fog. Combined with the deepening acrimony which has surrounded A. F. of L.-C. I. O. relations since the 1937 negotiations broke down, they make the prospect of agreement rather dark.

The Supreme Court has simultaneously intervened in its own way in the matter, by handing down three decisions on Monday definitely restricting the power of the National Labor Relations Board. It is too soon to say whether this makes labor peace easier or harder. One of the basic political difficulties between the two factions is over the A. F. of L.'s proposed restrictive Wagner Act amendments which the C. I. O. bitterly opposes.

If last Monday's Supreme Court rulings reduce the Congressional demand for revising the Wagner Act on the argument that the Court has the situation well in hand, it might aid labor peace; if it precipitates a stronger fight in Congress to amend the Act, it would probably acerbate labor differences.

Amendment Seems Remote

Chances of Wagner Act amendment at present appear slim. Most Congressmen seem apathetic, or timid, on the intensely controversial issue. It may very well happen that the struggle over amendments will not come to a decisive test. Certainly the whole matter will be postponed till after the peace negotiations, if Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Education & Labor Committee, has anything to do with it.

The strategic difficulty of the C. I. O. is not subject to direct confirmation, but is known to exist. The country has swung to the right politically and strengthened the hand of the conservative A. F. of L.

The C. I. O. has not been increasing membership as rapidly as expected, and mushroom organizations are beginning to have difficulties. One example is the Automobile Workers Union where tens of thousands of inexperienced workers were quickly organized who lacked the discipline and steadfastness of old-line unionists. More important are defections and apathy in hundreds of locals in other trades which joined the C. I. O. in the first rush. John L. Lewis has the definite problem of a secondary labor phase, that of consolidating and disciplining newly organized forces, which numbered 4,000,000 at their peak.

A. F. of L. Has Advantage

The A. F. of L. failed to make such spectacular gains as the C. I. O., but is better able to hold its forces, who come from better-paid classes of workers, on the whole, than the C. I. O. industrial recruits.

The issue of craft versus industrial unionism is theoretically at the bottom of the controversy, but its importance may be exaggerated. Personal differences between rival labor leaders; the fact that one set of leaders might have to be ousted for another set if unions were consolidated; and different political outlooks are more basic obstacles.

The A. F. of L. has moved over to conservative ground since the heyday of collective bargaining agreements that followed the impetus of the Wagner Act. The C. I. O. has moved to the left, and is now more liberal or "radical" than the New Deal.

Labor Board Is Unpopular

The A. F. of L. amendments were introduced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska introduced his own amendments.

The A. F. of L. doesn't like the make-up of the present Labor Board, charging it is C. I. O.-minded, and proposes a five-man board instead of a three-man board. It would like to have crafts certified as the proper bargaining units. And it would like a provision that the Board may not nullify labor contracts. Some of these proposals have been included in the Walsh amendments and some may yet be introduced. The Administration will do its best to postpone the whole matter until the peace conference is over.

The Administration, incidentally—just to complete the record—has two objectives of its own to serve. It will be seriously handicapped in 1940 if organized labor goes into the election divided. Secondly, the continued business slump is seriously embarrassing.

Intimate Message from Washington

Senate Attitude Changes on Neutrality to the Extent That Elimination of Embargo Clause Is Not at All Impossible

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The past week has witnessed an important change in Senate attitude on foreign policy. A surprising numbers of Senators usually classified as isolationist are finding themselves increasingly willing to consider revision of the Neutrality Act.

A group of Republican Senators were speculating in the lobby on how long it would be after the outbreak of a European war before the arms embargo would be lifted to permit sale of American arms to Britain and France. Some thought it would come in as short a time as two weeks. One guessed six weeks and one thought it might be two or three months. But not one doubted that within a very short time American arms would be going to the side where American sympathy lies predominantly.

Since this is the case even such critics of administration foreign policy as Senator Vandenberg of Michigan and Senator Clark of Missouri begin to question the wisdom of retaining an embargo provision in the law. They reason rightly that it would be more damaging to American neutrality to apply an embargo and then remove it to aid a particular belligerent, than never to apply it at all.

And Senator Hiram Johnson, veteran champion of isolation pointed out during the debate that the whole Neutrality Act would tend, if enforced strictly, to put the United States in the position of aiding Japan in the Pacific and Britain in the Atlantic in any war involving those countries. Senator Johnson would presumably, therefore, favor repeal of the entire Act to regain complete freedom of action for the United States.

Would Please State Department

This is what the State Department would like most. But the desire for "insurance" legislation which, in theory, would restrain the country from giving full play to preferential emotions in time of foreign war, is still strong. Therefore the prospect at the moment is a compromise which will eliminate the embargo feature from the Neutrality Act. This would permit sale of arms on a "cash and carry" basis along with all other commodities.

It is by no means a perfect nor strictly honest solution. Cash and carry, as Senator Johnson points out, makes the United States in fact an economic partner under the guise of neutrality of whatever foreign belligerent has the means to buy and transport American goods. But at least it would be a practical recognition of the probable fact that in a European war the United States would sell its goods of all kinds to Britain and France. And it avoids the possibility of an extremely unneutral reversal of policy after a European war breaks out.

The trend in the Senate toward a compromise of any kind is a notable thing. It reflects a growing feeling that foreign policy is getting to be too serious for partisanship. Even administration critics begin to recognize the undesirability of providing to the world the appearance of complete disunity and disharmony on foreign policy matters and there seems to be as a result a real groping for a common ground where the different groups can get together.

Many Plans Put Forward

All kinds of formulas are being advanced. They include a joint foreign policy committee of House and Senate, and some means for establishing better liason between the State Department and Congress. Not much is likely to come of it, but it reflects at least a constructive search for more satisfactory foreign policy machinery. At present the Administration and Congress are constantly nullifying each other.

Meanwhile, there is a distinct sense of reduced tension in the diplomatic atmosphere. No recent incident has arisen to aggravate the breach with Germany. On the contrary German acceptance of the Rublee Plan for orderly evacuation of refugees is the last development on the German front. The offer here to dispatch a heavy cruiser to Japan to convey the remains of Former Ambassador Saito to his homeland with full honors strikes a friendly note in relations with Japan which is refreshing for its novelty and appears to have been most warmly received in Japan.

These two points of reduced friction for the United States seem to be symptomatic of the general world condition. Two weeks ago there was a general expectation of an early crisis. Reported troop movements along the Libya-Tunis Frontier led many to expect a dangerous clash between Italy and France. This is what President Roosevelt is understood to have had in mind when he said that it might be necessary for him to cut his Caribbean vacation short.

But it is generally believed now, whether because President Roosevelt inferentially threw the potential strength of the United States into the European balance of power or merely because no one in Europe really wanted a crisis, that the immediate danger has been averted.

The expectation in informed quarters is a protracted period of pressure diplomacy—perhaps as long as six months. There is of course constant danger inherent in such a period. But it can end in a conference, which is the hope. And there is no immediate crisis discernible in it at the moment.

Joseph C. Harsch

In the Boston Section:

Governor's intervention in labor strife sought.

Apples unsnarl traffic jam.

Differing views on Spain heard at Foreign Policy meeting.

Non-tomato chowder wins Maine contest.

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President Bids World to Look At U. S. Record

Climaxes three-year celebration of 150th anniversary of First Congress by challenge to foes of Democracy to equal progress made under the American Constitution by a free people.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—With President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Hughes and other ranking speakers emphasizing the role of democracy in the present world, and the President contrasting it with current denials to liberty in the dictatorships, the Congress of the United States today celebrated in solemn commemoration the 150th anniversary of its first assemblage.

Meeting in unusual joint session, enlivened by vocal contributions of two great American singers, Miss Gladys Swarthout and John Charles Thomas, the Congress wound up a three-year celebration of the founding of the Government of the United States.

But underlying the solemn meeting in the Chamber of the House of Representatives was a sense of the challenge to democracy which is abroad in the contemporary world. President Roosevelt referred to this crisis, and spoke of "those other forms of government which, though they seem new to us, are essentially old—for they revert to those systems of concentrated self-perpetuating power against which the representative democratic system was successfully launched several centuries ago."

The Chief Justice, likewise, said: "We live in a new world," and he discussed the influences threatening democracy: "Mass production in opinion as well as in goods." And he called for the use of wisdom and restraint in government—an admonition that seemed addressed to the present Administration, although the Chief Justice was the model of discretion in making his remarks general.

No Autocracy—Yet

But the Chief Justice added significantly: "Here, the ground-swells of autocracy, destructive of parliamentary independence, have not yet upset or even disturbed the authority and responsibility of the essential Legislative Branch of democratic institutions."

Likewise, the chief law officer of the nation emphasized safeguards of democracy which are checks on the Chief Executive: an independent Legislative Branch; the 48 States with their separate autonomy; the system of checks and balances assuring "a more deliberate judgment"; the careful process of constitutional amendment; and the courts which themselves "maintain . . . through the decision of controversies, these constitutional guaranties."

There was thus a distinctly different tone in the addresses of the President and the Chief Justice, and yet agreement on essentials of individual liberty, and the necessity of preserving the basic freedoms of speech, assemblage, press and religion.

There was indeed, despite differences, a striking parallelism between the Roosevelt and Hughes addresses, revealing the essential unity of purpose and ideals even in a democracy based on checks and balances. This fundamental internal unity was also reflected in the two other speeches: Speaker William B. Bankhead, and Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Fifty-Four Nations Represented

Present among the distinguished company were not only both Houses of Congress, but the Ambassadors, Ministers and Charges d'Affaires of 54 nations. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were also present; Gen. John J. Pershing, general of the armies; the Chief of Staff of the United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy; other ranking military officers, and a host of specially invited guests. Representative Sol Bloom (D), of New York, who has been in general charge of the 150th anniversary celebrations which have been spread over several recent years, was responsible for the organization of today's ceremonies, and read the concurrent resolution of the two Houses providing for the session.

President Roosevelt, who arrived only today from Charleston, S. C., returning from his two weeks' absence at the naval maneuvers, did not enter directly into a discussion of foreign policies as some thought he might do. But his address repeated once more his open condemnation of processes within the dictatorships which has been the key to his "positive foreign policy" of recent months.

In several passages, he seemed to be calling for action, for the "measures short of war" to which he referred in his annual Message to Congress. For example, in a reference to freedom of religion he said:

"Shall we by our passiveness, by our silence, by assuming the attitude of the Levite who pulled his skirts together and passed by on the other side, lend encouragement to those who today persecute religion or deny it?

"The answer to that is 'no,' just as in the days of the First Congress of the United States it was 'no.'"

Seems to Call for Action

This reference seems to call for action against the challenge to religion today, a pagan challenge which holds as effectively against Communism as it does against Nazism, in the view of students. The President qualified his remark, when he said: "Not for freedom of religion alone does this nation contend by every peaceful means."

But in plenty of other places the President hammered away at his point. For instance, he said: "Jury trial—do the people of our own

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Texts of President's speech and that of Chief Justice: Page 6.

Britain Appoints Envoy to Burgos; Madrid Holds On

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Sir Maurice Peterson, Ambassador to Iraq, has been appointed British Ambassador to the Nationalist Government of Spain.

Sir Maurice has previously been in diplomatic service in Washington, Prague, Tokyo, and elsewhere.

France, attaching rather more importance than Britain to its representation at Burgos, has already appointed Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain to that city. In return the Spanish Nationalist Government, according to Paris dispatches, today asked French approval of the nomination of José Felix Lequerica, Mayor of Bilbao, as its first Ambassador to Paris.

Señor Quinones de Lion, former Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has been acting for General Franco in a temporary capacity.

Meanwhile the Madrid Government, now deprived of the recognition of Britain and France, is embarrassing these two countries by apparently stiffening its resistance to the Nationalists and thwarting the two democracies' attempts to bring an early end to the Spanish civil war.

The Republicans are stubbornly holding onto their Capital, and also to the one fourth of the country still in their hands.

The Republicans asserted that the food situation had improved, and the Cabinet prepared to elect a successor to President Manuel Azana in accordance with the constitution.

Britain is expected to send a trade mission to Burgos soon, and Juan March, Spanish multi-millionaire who helped finance the Nationalists' revolt, has set up an office in London to carry on trade with Britain.

Russia Quits Board

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP) — Soviet Russia yesterday withdrew from the 26-nation London Nonintervention Committee, which it said "long ago ceased functioning" and has "lost the meaning of its existence."

In recent months the Soviet press repeatedly has criticized the British and French Governments for alleged betrayal of the original purpose of nonintervention and for adopting a policy of concessions toward aggressors.

Exchanges Close As Gandhi Begins Fast for Rajkot

RAJKOT, India, March 4 (AP)—The Bombay Stock Exchange and Cotton Market closed today as a result of the uncertainty connected with the political fast begun by Mohandas K. Gandhi yesterday.

Mr. Gandhi has entered upon his fast in order to bring pressure to bear on the ruler of the little western state of Rajkot which is within the jurisdiction of the Residency of Bombay. He announced that his purpose was to obtain a greater voice in the government for the people of Rajkot, and today he sent a curt letter to Thakor Saheb, Shri Dharmendrasinhji, native ruler of the State, demanding that a committee for reform meet immediately. He also demanded that the recommendation of this committee be implemented a week after the decision is taken.

He consented, however, to agree to revise the list of names of committeemen he had proposed.

Ministers belonging to his Congress Party appealed to Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, to intervene in the dispute.

The Health Minister of the Bombay Residency flew here today to be present during Mr. Gandhi's fast.

Reich Would Subsidize Mexican Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Attempts are being made by Deutsch Lufthansa, German Airways, which operate under a subsidy from the German Government, to co-operate in the establishment of a new air line here, it is learned in authoritative circles. Long-term credits for obtaining German planes and funds for expanding the present route of the lines are being offered.

The firm owning the lines is the Lineas Aeras Mineras, S. A., popularly known as the Lamsa, which covers the main points in the northern and western parts of Mexico and is now attempting to obtain a permit to enter the United States, making connections with other air lines at San Antonio.

The Lamsa line was started in 1932 by a young American, Gordon Barry, who is President of the Company. Originally it operated between the mining cities of the North but is now trying to establish a passenger and mail service which will link the central part of Texas with Mexico City.

The service has recently been extended to Ciudad Juarez, on the Mexican border just across from El Paso. It now links the capitals of five northern states and of Lower California.

This itinerary, if concluded, will expand considerably air service in a part of the country which is now only partially covered by rail.

If the German interests are successful in subsidizing the Lamsa it is thought that they will buy up other local air lines including one which connects with Guatemala and Central American points. Thus the Lufthansa network which is spread out over South America would be extended up to the American border on the Rio Grande. Even should the permit to enter the United States at San Antonio be refused, the line would end at Ciudad Juarez, just across the river from El Paso.

Memorandum From Moscow

Five Russias, Each One Economically Self-Sufficient, in Plan of Soviets to Meet Possible Foreign Demands Upon Its Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

When the Soviet Government recently made a barter deal with the Government of Colombia for a shipload of bananas, thousands of Soviet children saw bananas for the first time. Great crowds of the curious thronged the shops where the fruit was offered for sale at 7.5 rubles per pound, which is $1.50 at the official rate of exchange. It is said that bananas were last offered in Soviet shops in 1927, the year before the beginning of the "second Bolshevik revolution." If that is so, children 12 years old had never seen bananas.

The incident vividly illustrates Soviet Russia's "autarky," the most complete economic isolation anywhere. In no so-called "fascist" country has the fetish of self-sufficiency been carried so far, because no other government so completely controls its country's economic system. If the small group of men which dominates the Soviet Government decides that the 165 million Soviet men, women and children can have no bananas, then no bananas are to be had.

* * *

The Soviet peoples can, and to a very large extent do, live upon the products of their own fields and factories, mines, and fisheries. But within the next four years, by the end of 1942, the Soviet Government aspires not only to make Russia as a whole even more self-sufficient, but also to build up several regions within the country which also are as nearly self-sufficient as possible. This objective is revealed in the detailed figures for the third Five-Year Plan, now published more than a year after the Plan was scheduled to begin.

These new self-sufficient regional areas are to be developed at heavy expense, and with considerable duplication of existing industries. Such construction would not be considered economical by "capitalist" standards, and is likely to be paid for in Russia by universal sacrifice in the standard of living, since capital investment comes entirely from taxation.

Politically, regional independence in Russia shows no signs of increasing. On the contrary, Moscow is centralizing political control of the entire vast country more completely into its own hands. But regional economic independence is increasing as rapidly as regional political independence has declined. How is this to be explained?

The answer seems to be that Russia's Communist rulers anticipate the possibility of partition for their country, in the course of the present struggle for re-division of the world's power and resources. They are not certain that they will be able to hold fast to that one seventh of the land's surface which is contained within the boundaries of the Soviet Union, in the face of expanding nations to the west, east, and south of Russia which are eyeing its vast possessions enviously.

* * *

Careful study of detailed figures for the Third Five-Year Plan indicates that regional industrial self-sufficiency has been carried much further than in the two previous plans. In particular, two vast new industrial areas have been mapped out, the first in the center of the Soviet Union, based upon the mineral riches of the Ural mountains and the agricultural resources of western Siberia; and the second in the Far East, including Eastern Siberia. These two regions are being developed as units, capable of maximum self-sufficiency.

If the plan is carried out as outlined, and completed in the allotted four years, then the Soviet Union will consist of five regions, each of which will be more nearly self-sufficient than the whole country was in 1928, when the first Five-Year Plan was projected. From an economic and industrial viewpoint, Russia is being converted simultaneously into the equivalent of five countries, each of which ranks in size and economic development with all except the largest European countries.

The importance of this process is obvious in case Russia is compelled to give ground before Germany's expansion on the west or Japan's advance on the east, or even before some of its neighbors to the south. If Germany succeeded in detaching the Soviet Ukraine, it is probable that other countries would join Germany in the partitioning process, as happened in the case of Czechoslovakia.

* * *

But even if any one region of the Soviet Union had to be given up, or if more than one was overwhelmed by aggressors, the Soviet Government could fall back into its central regions with an excellent prospect of survival, with its industry as well as its agriculture well developed. If Soviet figures are correct concerning recent discoveries of natural resources in the Urals and Siberia, then this region alone can become equal in size and capacity for supporting a large population to any existing European country.

One of the original principles of Soviet planning tended to provide economic self-sufficiency for all sections of the country. Marxist theory classified industrial workers as the most enlightened section of the society, and Soviet Marxists therefore considered it their duty to industrialize all Soviet regions as far as practicable.

But that principle has now been applied much more extensively than in the beginning, and for a much more practical reason. In a few years, Soviet rulers expect to be in a position to endure serious losses of territory without disaster to the parts of the country left to them.

NLRB Changes Sought On Peace Parley Eve

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — A demand for sweeping reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board came from the American Federation of Labor today while the administration was completing arrangements for A. F. of L.-C. I. O. peace conferences.

In a statement issued simultaneously with introduction in the House of A. F. of L.-sponsored amendments to the Labor Act, William Green, Federation President, said changes were necessary to "safeguard the act from being entirely destroyed by the present National Labor Relations Board." One proposed amendment would increase the board membership from three to five.

Shortly after Mr. Green issued his statement, Secretary Perkins announced she had arranged tentatively to bring the peace committees together Tuesday for a White House conference with President Roosevelt.

In reply to a query, she said she had asked Daniel J. Tobin, head of the Teamsters' Union, to reconsider his decision not to participate in the peace conferences as an A. F. of L. negotiator.

The Federation's proposed amendments to the Wagner Act were introduced in the House by Representative Barden (D) of North Carolina.

They included the same changes advocated in the Senate by Senator Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and, in addition, the proposal to increase the Labor Board from three to five members.

President Green's statement said the amendments would prevent "future bureaucratic blundering."

"This (present) board, through unreasonable and arbitrary rulings, has done its utmost to wreck the law and pervert its principles," he added.

Other principal provisions of the Barden amendments:

1. An employer would be permitted to express a preference for one union over another.

2. A minority group of employees could bargain with their employer if a representative of the majority had not been chosen.

3. The appropriate bargaining unit chosen by the Board could not contain employees of more than one employer.

4. An employer, as well as a labor organization or the workers, could ask the Board to conduct an election to determine the bargaining agent.

5. The Board could not investigate any question or controversy between groups in the same labor union "or between labor organizations affiliated with the same parent labor organization."

6. Definite time limits would be established for steps in conducting hearings, issuing orders, calling elections and in court litigation.

7. The Board could not set aside a labor contract unless it was made with a company union, required union membership, or deprived a majority of workers of their rights under the act.

Roads Asked for to Aid Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 4—Many highly mineralized areas of the State of Washington are virtually untouched because of a lack of "even crude transportation facilities," J. B. Fink, Director of Conservation and Development, tells Gov. Clarence D. Martin in his biennial report. He says that work will begin on promising properties as soon as there is official assurance of roads being built; and that mines be put in operation when actual construction of roads takes place.

The report notes that an increase in mining may be expected each year, and it gives figures showing total mineral production since 1934, as follows:

1934	$12,944,751
1935	$13,688,083
1936	$23,092,007
1937	$31,135,053

When the figures are compiled for 1938, a total of $40,000,000 is looked for, inasmuch as a number of new mines were brought into production in 1938, chief of which was the Chelan Copper division of the Howe Sound Company, now mining and milling 1,800 tons of ore daily.

Production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc increased from $394,041 in 1935 to $2,253,054 in 1937, and there was an increase in nonmetallics, including sand and gravel, cement, clay products, and coal.

A legislative committee has favorably reported a measure to appropriate $100,000 from the motor vehicle fund to start a mine-to-market road system.

The Week in Focus: Labor Peace for Recovery

By a Staff Artist — Can't We Get Together?

Union Delegates Named Business Also Is Wooed Recognition for Franco

On a winter's day in 1936 automobile workers of the young C. I. O. union folded their arms and sat down in possession of the productive equipment at Fisher Body plant, Atlanta, Ga.

The "sit-down" strike, a variavariation on the French "folded-arms" or "sit-in" strike, had come to America. This week the sit-down began to bow itself out of America.

Chief Justice Hughes assumed, rather than ruled, that the sit-down is illegal, when on Monday he upheld the right of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation to discharge employees who had taken part in a sit-down. The strike and discharge occurred two years ago at North Chicago.

The practical effect of the Supreme Court ruling is to weaken the sit-down as a labor weapon. Even the National Labor Relations Board, in the case under review, assumed that the sit-down is illegal as an unjustified seizure of property under a legal system recognizing the right of private property. The case turned on whether the Labor Board could order reinstatement of employees "fired" for taking part in a sit-down.

Five to two, the Supreme Court held that sit-downers exposed themselves to loss of their jobs, Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. Justice Black dissenting. In this respect the National Labor Relations Board, or Wagner Act, offers them no protection.

By differing with the Supreme Court on this point, the Labor Board had to stand up and take one of the strongest rebukes in its career. The Board has a good record before the courts, but this week it took the count on three decisions.

In addition to the Fansteel Case, Board judgments were reversed in the Sands Manufacturing Company Case, and the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company Case. Here the Labor Board's interpretation of facts in strikes was overruled regarding whether employers had refused to bargain collectively with their workers as required by the Wagner Act. Justices Reed and Black, the latter vehemently, dissented from their colleagues.

Bolstered by Chief Justice Hughes's description of the sit-down as a "high-handed proceeding without a shadow of legal right," the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Edgewater, N. J., and the J. E. Mergott Company of Newark, discharged a total of 250 workers for taking part in sit-downs.

As long ago as April 9, 1937, Vermont explicitly outlawed the sit-down. The Supreme Court's Fansteel ruling sets highest approval on the general conviction that seizure of employers'—or employees'— property is not justified even by illegal conduct on the part of an opponent in labor strife.

Chief Justice Hughes summed it up:

"To justify such conduct because of the existence of a labor dispute or of an unfair labor practice would be to put a premium on resort to force instead of legal remedies and to subvert the principles of law and order which lie at the foundations of society."

The Committee of Industrial Organizations, after using the sit-down extensively, has soft-pedaled it of late as public resistance grew.

The American Federation of Labor "whole-heartedly endorses" the Fansteel decision, Vice President Woll told the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, with many a sly poke at the C. I. O.

Amendment of the Wagner Act became a livelier topic in the wake of Monday's decisions.

At New York on Wednesday, Howard Coonley, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, urged the Senate to start hearings soon.

A magazine poll of Congress reported substantial majorities in favor of some revision.

Within the A. F. of L., however, the Machinists and Pattern Makers League protested to President William Green against portions of the Wagner Act amendments sponsored by him.

For Labor Peace

"Dear John . . ." "Dear Bill . . ."

Man to man, President Roosevelt thus addressed John L. Lewis and William Green in letters appealing for appointment of committees to negotiate a "labor peace with honor" between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

The letters were made public last Saturday. By Wednesday the committees had been named. For C. I. O.—John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, and Sidney Hillman. For A. F. of L.—Matthew Woll, Harry C. Bates, and Daniel J. Tobin, who declined due to press of work. Thomas A. Rickert was named in his place, but friends of Mr. Tobin are still trying to prevail on him to serve, since Mr. Rickert and Mr. Hillman are rivals in the garment workers field.

Wooing Business

Businessmen watched all week for tokens of tangible affection after Secretary of Commerce Hopkins serenaded them in the moonlight beneath a Des Moines balcony.

Wall Street listened to the distant serenade, noted its promises that the period of drastic legislation is really over, and welcomed reiteration of the Administration's ardent wish to emphasize recovery more than reform.

Secretary Morgenthau, after reassuring business that taxes were being re-examined with a view to easing deterrents to business, asked a new debt limit of $50,000,000,000.

The continued federal spending implicit in such a program drew the fire of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. He demanded that the debt limit be held at its present top, $45,000,000,000. The fiery Mississippian is backed by Vice-President Garner, as well as Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado and Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, both powerful Democrats.

Mr. Morgenthau also requested continuance of the President's power to alter the gold content of the dollar and to control exchange with the currency stabilization fund.

The House Appropriations Committee lopped $27,926,139 off estimates for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

Taxes last year "the highest on record" and a tax bill "increasing at a much faster rate than our income," were the plaint of the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. The bank sees taxes sapping national income. Mr. Hopkins in his Des Moines speech based hopes for recovery upon increasing national income.

Who or what impedes recovery? The Fortune Round Table has begun to delve into the figures in an effort to bring out agreement, rather than disagreement, on essential points in a forum among leading authorities.

Federal Trade Commission officials meanwhile pointed the accusing finger at monopoly.

Foreign trade once measured the depth of cream—about 10 per cent—on American prosperity. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace this week expressed uneasiness over the outlook for cotton and wheat exports. Japan, best foreign market for cotton, bought 30.5 per cent less American products last year than in 1937. America bought 37 per cent less Japanese products. Part of this decline is traced to unofficial boycotts of Japanese goods.

House Democrats saved the silver-purchase program, widely called the "silver folly." The Treasury has bought 2,000,000,000 ounces, and buried most of it.

Corruption Beware

"So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Shakespeare knew nothing about modern gangsterism and its links to corrupt politics, but he knew enough about its sixteenth century forbears to throw the beams of his literary candle across time into this week.

Conviction of James J. Hines, Tammany District leader, on all 13 counts Feb. 25, set in motion a nation-wide movement for other slashings of the political cloaks under which crime goes its way unmolested.

District Attorney Dewey won through to complete success in the second Hines trial after his setback when the first Hines trial ended with Justice Pecora ruling that one of Mr. Dewey's questions to a witness had been prejudicial.

New York's civic reform moved to unbench Magistrate Hulon Capshaw, charged with aiding Hines. Efforts to "fix" the Hines jury also were disclosed.

Grand Juries at Kansas City and in Philadelphia followed the strong lead given by Mr. Dewey. Kansas City indicted 93, including a County Court Judge. Philadelphia's Grand Jury accused Mayor S. Davis Wilson of permitting crime to flourish "unmolested."

Hats in Ring

Republicans saw in Mr. Dewey's victory the strengthening of their leading candidate for presidential nomination at this point.

Democrats and others noted that Harry L. Hopkins spoke at Des Moines in the manner of a prospective presidential candidate.

Franco Recognized

Resignation and exile of President Azaña, second and last President of the Spanish Republic; recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco as the new master of Spain by Britain, France, and a total of 33 nations; a hopeless outlook for the remnants of the Loyalists who cling to Madrid—these make this week historic for Spain as well as for the cause of world democracy.

A British event of moment connected with the recognition is the closing of the breach between Prime Minister Chamberlain and former Foreign Secretary Eden over the Spanish issue. Mr. Eden approved recognition. The Government was upheld by the House of Commons, 344 to 137.

In a telegram to Mr. Chamberlain, General Franco asserted that the new Spain would maintain its independence.

Premier Daladier of France also received the endorsement of Parliament.

The United States holds out, hesitating to recognize a regime which has been on the losing side in American opinion, while winning under arms with outside Fascist aid.

Briefs

Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State who flew around the United States in 1936, who walked beside Pius XI during the past eight tense years, became Pope Pius XII in one of the most rapid elections on record. Political significance attaches to his opposition to many features of today's totalitarian regimes.

Senator Wagner's compulsory sickness insurance program, ultimately to affect the entire United States population, is introduced in Congress.

Italy calls home its nationals in France. Three thousand Italians crossed the frontier Sunday in five special trains.

Poland and Germany open minorities negotiations in Berlin.

Poland and Italy agree on "friendly collaboration" after visit to Warsaw by Foreign Minister Ciano of Italy.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 4

President: Invited American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations to resume peace negotiations. Returned from Caribbean battleship cruise to address 150th anniversary session of the Congress.

Senate: Debated military defense bill. Confirmed Francis Biddle as Third Federal Circuit Judge.

House: Approved $1,805,486,354 Treasury-Post Office appropriation. Defeated Republican attempts to suspend silver purchase program. Voted to take wages and hours control from Secretary of Labor. Voted to boost New England fallen timber fund from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Restored $17,000,000 item to TVA in independent offices appropriation. Agreed to name bridge in Washington for John Philip Sousa. Voted to give District of Columbia commissioners power to fix hours for street lights. Passed $499,850,000 War Department supply bill.

Supreme Court: Invalidated Florida law placing inspection fee on foreign cement. Ruled National Labor Relations Board may not reinstate sit-down strikers.

Departmental: Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, asked Congress to curb subversive activities in Army and Navy. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced opposition to war referendum. Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, announced first decrease in rolls since November.

Huge Army Fund Voted by House; Senate Divided

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The speed with which the House approved the $499,857,000 Army appropriation bill heightened the hopes of Administration leaders today that the program for increased armaments would sweep through the Senate shortly despite the furious debate it has provoked there.

Without a record vote or a single amendment, the huge appropriation was passed by the House yesterday.

Senatorial disagreement over the Army expansion bill centered, meanwhile, on whether 6,000 or 5,500 planes should be set as a limit for the Air Corps. There appeared little opposition to other parts of this measure, previously passed by the House, which authorizes the increased Army outlays proposed by President Roosevelt but leaves their financing to separate appropriation bills.

Borah Asks Calm View

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, told reporters he believed the Senate could demonstrate to the world that it was "not excited and not afraid" if it fixed the maximum Air Corps strength at 5,500, as approved by the House.

On the other hand, Senator Josh Lee, (D) of Oklahoma, supporting the Senate Military Committee's amendment to raise the limit to 6,000, said he believed it would be good psychology, from a world standpoint, to approve the higher figure.

Senator Borah, who previously had criticized the "jitters" which he said accompanied submission of the Administration's program, said that a Senate reduction in the prospective number of planes would demonstrate a calm attitude toward defense that should be reflected in other parts of the world.

Announcing that he would support the movement to hold down the plane limitation, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin Progressive, said he was doubtful that the Army needed even the 5,500 approved by the House.

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky declared, however, he thought it would be good business to obtain as many planes as possible with the projected appropriation.

"We should get them as cheaply as we can and the time to do that is while this program is in full swing," he said.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri told the Senate he thought the psychology of fear had played an important part in bringing about the Munich Conference in Europe last year.

Blames Lindbergh

He said Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had been permitted to fly over German airplane factories, and had made a report to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain which "scared" Mr. Chamberlain into arranging the Munich conference.

"Then," Senator Clark shouted, whipping off his glasses, "Lindbergh was decorated by the German Government.

"Whether the decoration was for giving the facts to Great Britain or for helping Germany carry out a bluff, nobody knows."

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky said he hoped the Senate could conclude consideration of the authorization bill Monday.

Knox Sees United Western World

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher and 1936 Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, envisioned the Western Hemisphere as "a single economic unit" of 21 republics independently working out its destinies secure behind the defenses of a strong United States Navy.

In an address before the American Club here, March 3, in which he put partisan politics aside, Colonel Knox told the audience that "constructive forces" in the United States already were building toward the vision of an economically unified Western Hemisphere.

In remarks addressed especially to the United States citizens in his audience, which also included many prominent Argentinians, Colonel Knox said the three "fundamental principles" of the United States political system were a division of governmental power, a federal union of sovereign states, and protection of minorities by a written constitution.

Former New Yorker Named As Ambassador to Soviet

WASHINGTON (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, now Ambassador to Peru, has been named by President Roosevelt Ambassador to the Soviet Union, it was learned from a reliable source here, March 4. Simultaneously, it was announced by the State Department that Claude G. Bowers, Ambassador to Spain, had been summoned home for consultation and was already en route.

The State Department declined comment on the Steinhardt appointment pending dispatch by the President of the nomination to the Senate for confirmation. Mr. Steinhardt, a native of New York City, was appointed Minister to Sweden by the President in 1933 and went to Lima in 1937, where he was active during the recent Pan-American Conference.

Guam Next for Clipper

MANILA (AP)—Pan American Airways' Clipper 18, one of the new 74-passenger seaplanes, arrived March 4 from Hong Kong. It is scheduled to depart for Guam March 7.

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Effect of Franco's Victory On the Americas Is Watched

Trends in the Americas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does the victory by international Fascism in Spain, motherland of 18 American nations, foreshadow increased Fascist influence in Latin America?

Fascist powers of Europe apparently hope so. The other day, Baron Werner von Rheinbaben, German diplomat, had this to say in Berlin:

"Insurgent Spain, present and future friend of Germany, . . . will be, we hope, in its historical mission in Ibero-America, an effective counterweight . . . to the agitation of the United States."

Similar ambitions are cherished by the Falange, or Spanish Fascist organization. The Falange fought on Franco's side and is one of the most powerful among the diverse elements he now must weld into a unified regime.

The Fascist Statement

The official Falange program declares:

"We reaffirm that Empire is the historical fulfillment of Spain. . . .

"With regard to the countries of Hispanic America, we aim at unification of culture, economic interests and power. Spain submits her status as the spiritual axis of the Hispanic world as a title of preeminence in world enterprises. . . .

"Spain shall again seek her glory and wealth on the sea ways. Spain must aspire to be a great maritime power, both to meet danger and for commerce."

How far Caudillo Franco will go in this direction remains to be seen. How far he will go toward allowing non-Spanish Fascist influence in his new Spain also remains to be seen. The Falange program records the high water mark that probably will not be exceeded, and may not be reached.

Spanish Policy in the Balance

On the jockeyings of Europe's powers for influence over Spain, and on the jockeyings between Spain's internal varieties of Fascism, depends Spain's new foreign policy. Yet this is only a small part of the story.

Hispanic America's reception of the new Spain will play a more decisive role than the policy adopted by Franco toward America.

Hispanic America has fought the Spanish Civil War in its headlines and over the tables of its sidewalk cafes. Nowhere else outside of Spain has every troop movement, every fortune of battle, been so emotionally followed. Public bulletin boards are daily centers of excited crowds.

Division of opinion among the former Spanish colonies reflects division of opinion within Spain. The Loyalists never won a battle in Peru. For all newspaper readers in Lima knew, the war was a steady sequence of Insurgent victories, undimmed by the slightest reversal.

On the other side, Insurgents hardly won a battle in Mexico, at least in the ethical sense. National emotions reached, through censorship, this far into the reporting of news from Spain.

All Spanish Americas 'Fought' War

Inside Latin American nations, too, the war raged intellectually. Rival newspapers, as in Quito, Ecuador, daily printed diametrically opposed versions of the same news. There are dissident minorities even in Peru and other countries whose Governments backed Franco without reservation.

This division hints that no sweeping and clear-cut effect on Latin America as a whole may be expected to follow Franco's victory. Gains for Fascist influence in one direction will probably be negatived by stiffened resistance to Fascism in other directions.

Recognition of Franco as successor to the Spanish Republic reflects this trend. Peru promptly recognized the regime. Argentina, Uruguay, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Brazil (the only former Portuguese colony) were among the first 33 world powers to take this step.

Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, and Chile, are among the American nations holding out, or waiting for a lead from the United States. Of the 21 American nations, only seven have recognized Franco at this writing.

Lost Trade Years Ago

In trade, Spain figures hardly at all on its own account, having lost Hispanic American commerce with the collapse of its colonial empire. For 1936 and 1937, Spain did not appear among the nine leading countries trading with Hispanic America, and its share came down to fractions of 1 per cent.

Spain's Monarchy gave way a century ago to republics modeled on the United States Constitution. Spanish Fascism may swing Latin American opinion farther toward Fascism, assuming that this way of doing things continues to gain in the world. Renewed prestige of British, French, and United States diplomacy on the democratic side would counter this tendency.

Culturally, Spain's influence is more emotional than tangible. France continues to be the intellectual home of the Latin American élite.

Spain's impress on the shape of American things to come therefore depends largely upon the extent to which non-American powers succeed in using Franco as an agent for whatever aims they pursue in the Americas.

Roland Hall Sharp

Chinese Co-operatives Rally To Bolster Rural Population

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's co-operative movement, which in the period before hostilities opened seemed to bear hope for a depressed agrarian population, has rallied after a temporary setback and now, under leadership of the Industrial Co-operative Association, is taking on a breadth and importance exceeding its previous scope.

The National Government's Executive Yuan worked out the major portion of the financial plans which, since the end of last August, have resulted in the setting up of a sort of "industrial Great Wall" of co-operative organizations stretching through four great centers in a 1,600-mile semi-circular sweep including parts of 10 Provinces in unoccupied territory.

Two of the main centers are north of the Yangtze and two to the south, and from each of them groups of skilled engineers and co-operative administrators are striking into surrounding villages to sound out the needs and resources where small workers' groups or families wish to go to work on the co-op plan.

Most of the force is Chinese, but one leader in the enterprise is a New Zealander, Rewi Alley, formerly of Shanghai, who is well acquainted with a wide variety of industrial processes.

Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, long ago recognized the need for arming China against Japanese economic encroachment both through sale of Japanese goods and through putting the Chinese people in the occupied areas to work for their interests rather than those of China, and he was prompt to see the value of the co-operative movement as applied to industry as well as to agriculture, where it already had received Government support in pre-war days.

Thus far an executive staff of nearly 200, working in towns and peasant villages, has spent some $551,200 National currency in the form of loans running ordinarily from $500 to $10,000 for co-operatives which will tan leather, build small boats, weave, spin, knit, print, mine coal and iron, mill flour, work in metal, produce sulphuric acid, and make fuel substitutes out of vegetable oils. New possibilities open as the skilled investigators find untapped natural resources.

According to the plan as outlined by Dr. Kung, there will eventually be 30,000 of these "producers' co-operatives," including as workers hitherto homeless and unemployed refugees. The national defense will be strengthened both through the products made available, and the elimination of dependent people drawing upon relief funds.

Considerable quantities of light machinery have gone into the hinterland and those behind the movement regard their work as a part of military strategy. They are careful to keep clear of the invading Japanese and industrial units near the fighting lines are kept ready to move without delay.

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New Uses Sought for Maple Sugar

Canada turns to research and reports progress in effort to increase markets.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—When the Pale Faces first arrived in North America they discovered that the Redskins were eating a new kind of sugar made from trees. The visitors sampled it, found it surprisingly good and straightway adopted it as an important item of their food supply. For many generations it was about the only sweetening available, and then, as cane sugar became procurable, maple products fell back to the more humble tasks they fill today—as candy and as syrup for griddle-cakes.

Considering how delicious and how widely popular is the maple flavor it is surprising that natural science and industry have not long ago found countless ways of turning it to commercial uses. It would seem that Government authorities have been surprised themselves, because now they are taking up the search and already in the laboratories of the division of chemistry, Canadian National Research Council, officials claim that they have developed various new maple products and made improvements in the old.

New Developments Sought

Among the first group, they have invented and patented what they call "concentrate of true maple flavor." Hitherto, they explain, no really satisfactory concentrate of true maple flavor has been available for use in the making of confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream and so forth. Now they announce they have found a concentrate which has been approved by all maple experts who have tasted it. It is prepared by adding alcohol to a concentrated syrup, causing a large part of the sugar of the syrup to crystallize out, leaving behind the flavoring constituent. The crystallized sugar is filtered out and the alcohol removed from the remaining liquid by evaporating it off. The residue is the flavor concentrate, and the alcohol is recovered and used again for another batch. This concentrate can be used where the sugar content of ordinary maple syrup would prevent its use.

Another new product is a "super-flavored maple syrup" for use where flavor strength is important and sugar content not a disadvantage. This was developed as a result of the discovery that maple flavor is a product of a tasteless substance in the sap. While this substance has been identified it has been found that it changes into the flavor-forming material by heating the concentrated sap under moderate pressure to a temperature above its boiling point. Hence a syrup of exceptionally strong flavor is made by processing the sap so none of the flavor-forming constituent is lost, and finally heating it in a pressure vessel similar to the domestic pressure-cooker. This too has been patented so that the Government can prevent its abuse, not its use, by manufacturers.

Improvements Reported

Improvements in commonly used products include a "non-mottling cast maple sugar." One of the reasons why maple sugar is a seasonal rather than an all-year delicacy is because the cakes tend to become hard and take on a mottled appearance soon after being made. Several years ago the laboratories developed a cake which broke easily, did not mottle, and had a fine full flavor, but being light in color it was felt that the public would doubt its purity. Further efforts have now brought a cake of deeper color that does not mottle and retains its sparkle. The process consists of heating the syrup up to 244-250 degrees F, stirring rapidly until crystal formation starts and then more slowly until the mixture is cooled considerably and almost too stiff to pour into the molds.

In the case of "maple icing sugar"—which is readily prepared from cast sugar or granulated sugar—officials explain that the only precautions are to have the sugar quite dry before grinding, to use sugar low in invert content, as otherwise it picks up moisture too readily, and to seal the product in tight containers. It is best prepared in winter months when the humidity is low. This finely powdered sugar has a very strong maple flavor, and for icing use can be used alone or mixed with one or two parts of ordinary icing sugar. It is also suited for use on cereals, for camping trips to make syrup as required, for home candy-making, and in cakes, cookies and so forth.

Maple Cream

Although it has never been improved by scientific methods there is probably no maple product more delicious than "maple cream" or fudge, remembered by all those who have visited a sugar camp. It is made by boiling the sap to a certain temperature and beating it until it is light and fudgy.

Then there is what the French-Canadian calls "gumette"—a hard substance caused by pouring the boiling sap onto snow. And no amount of research has discovered a better method of obtaining sap than by "tapping" the tree, although enterprising farmers possessing "sugar bush" of major proportions are saving manual labor by piping the sap from tree to camp and are utilizing modern machinery for boiling, bottling and caking.

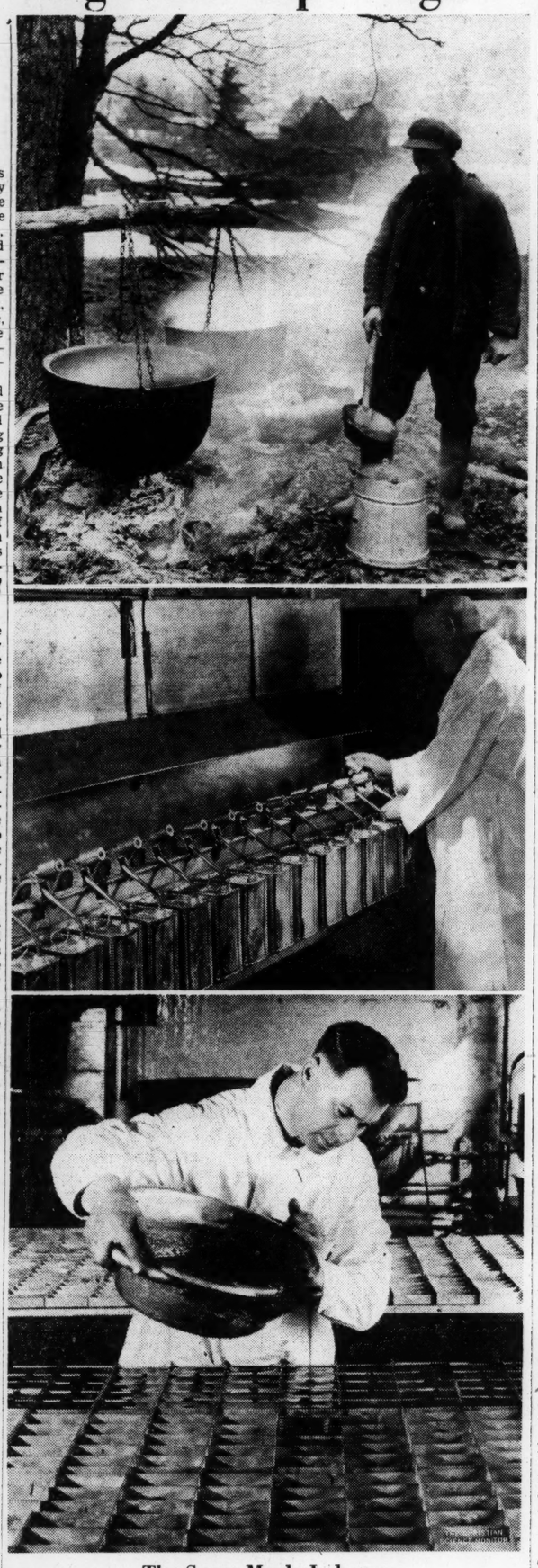
Every spring the small boy will have his adventure of boring a maple tree and hanging his tin can under the drip, and afterwards attempting to boil the sap into syrup on the kitchen stove. All the progress of science and invention can never prevent that.

Maple Syrup Trade Climbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A boom year in the maple syrup and sugar industry was experienced in Canada in 1938 when production reached a level twice as high as that of the preceding year, and came close to equaling the record commercial production figure of 1929.

The 1938 crop was reported in recent Dominion statistics to have been 3,300,700 gallons, valued at $3,849,700, while the record production of 1929 was 3,343,900 gallons valued at $6,118,600. Considerably lower was the 1938 production of 1,673,400 gallons valued at $2,245,000.



The Sugar Maple Industry

Top: Boiling the maple sap in open pots. Center: Canning maple syrup. For the export trade, where the problem of long-distance transportation is involved, the syrup is packed in tins and sealed. Lower: Pouring the boiled sugar into molds for caking.

British Teachers See Threat To Aims in Totalitarianism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EASTBOURNE, Eng. — Growing concern is manifest among women of the British teaching profession lest totalitarian doctrines—to which "feminism is anathema"—may permeate the educational world and upset plans carefully laid since the beginning of the century.

The problem was frankly discussed when the National Union of Women Teachers met in conference here recently, Mrs. A. McMillan, the newly-appointed president, drawing attention to the need for the exercise of the greatest vigilance in the protection of children against influences which would rob them of their heritage of freedom.

So far as Britain is concerned, Mrs. McMillan pointed out, the struggle to establish sex equality in the teaching profession has gone on unremittingly for many years. But, "it is impossible for the most sanguine among us to deny," she said, "that, in a large and increasing number of countries, women are being beaten back and degraded to those levels from which, at the cost of much toil and suffering, after many generations, they were rising."

Given a world of peace in which to work out their plans, the women members of the Union believe that much in constructive development lies ready to hand. During the conference here, they called for generous attention to be given by the Government to conditions affecting rural education. They stressed the importance of nursery schools, calling upon the Government to insist that local education authorities regard the establishment of such schools as an urgent necessity.

And again, they reiterated the demand for an absolute equality of opportunity and of pay between men and women of the profession.

The question of equal pay, it was asserted by Miss A. Teece—a teacher from Manchester—would in no way embarrass the national exchequer. On calculations made by a Royal Commission, the equal payment of men and women in the teaching world would cost £5,500,000.

"Recent budgets," Miss Teece added, "have included £2,000,000 for tramp shipping, a £4,500,000 sugar subsidy, and £3,750,000 for cattle dealers. If the country can afford these sums," she said, "it is not in a position to say that it cannot find the money necessary for equal pay."

Of All Things!

A Slow Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To have been engaged for more than 18 years in making a copy of a famous painting is a distinction that belongs to Miss A. W. Guest, retired Chelsea art mistress.

The picture which she is copying is "The Adoration of the Kings," by the Flemish painter, Jan Mabuse, which hangs in the National Gallery. Twice weekly, on Students' Days, Miss Guest leaves her Chelsea home for the Gallery, and has rarely failed to put in appearance to schedule.

Even now, she has not finished her task, and estimates that it will still take her several years to do so. She made her decision to copy the 500-year-old masterpiece when in 1911 she heard that the picture was to become the property of the Nation. She was one of a group of five people waiting on the steps for the Gallery to be opened. Immediately she set eyes on the picture she decided to make a true copy, however long it took.

All at Once

PAOLA, Kan. (AP)—Mary Coker, graduate nurse, has transportation aplenty.

She drove her newly purchased car from the dealer's straight home, there found a telegram announcing she had won another car in a contest.

Robber's Match

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Pretty Dorothy Matthews laughed and laughed when a man poked a pistol at her in a bakery here. She thought it was a joke. The robber, bewildered, fled.

All Aboard! British Engine To Tour U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4—In England they call their locomotive engineers "drivers." This is the title of Frederick C. Bishop, who manipulates the throttle of the Coronation Scotfi, crack streamline express train of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, who came to Baltimore to inspect his pet, the locomotive Coronation, after it was unloaded from the steamship Belpamela, which brought it across the Atlantic for exhibition in the United States. Mr. Bishop was accompanied by his fireman, Joseph Carswell, and F. W. Soden, master mechanic. From Baltimore, they will take their train over 3,121 miles of railway track in this country on a visit to 38 cities before it goes to the New York World's Fair for exhibition.

Mr. Bishop has been in the service of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway for 24 years, and is widely known in the English railway world. He said he had noly one worry before he came to Baltimore, but this was dispelled when he examined the rails of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Pleased by Rails

"I was worried for fear the American tracks wouldn't hold up the Coronation," he said. "Its a main big engine, you know."

One look at the rails here convinced him, however.

"They are heavier than ours at home," he said, "and now I am worried no longer." Railway trains also are heavier in the United States than in England, and some of the locomotives here are twice as big as the British type."

The Coronation Scot has been driven as fast as 114 miles an hour on test runs, Mr. Bishop said, adding that he preferred railroading in England to that in the United States chiefly because in his hmoe country a locomotive driver has a comparatively easy time. He faces no grade crossings and the tracks are fenced in, with the result that it is a rare thing that persons, vehicles, or cattle get on the tracks. Moreover, there is a stiff penalty under English law for trespassing on railroad property.

Mr. Bishop's proudest possession is a silver watch with the royal crest of Bulgaria engraved on its case.

Gift from King Boris

"It was presented to me by King Boris, who drive the Coronation Scot from London all the way to Carlisle, on the Scottish border, and would let no hands save his touch the controls for the entire trip," he said. "The King made Fireman Carswell and me stand on the footplate. He knew his business and wouldn't be told.

Mr. Carswell laso displayed a watch which had been presented to him by King Boris.

Mr. Carswell has been in railroad service for 18 years and a fireman for 17 years. His work day is not so backbreaking as it was formerly, for the Coronation has an automatic stoker, and all he has to do is keep an eye on it and on a couple of dozen guages and dials.

The third member of the party, Mr. Soden, started work in the railway shops as a lad of 16 years. This was 20 years ago. He has come along as a "trouble-shooter" on the American trip.

British Official

Robert A. Riddles, mechanical-electrical engineer for the London, Midland & Scottish, had charge of the unloading of the train and its assembly and conditioning for the American tour.

Col. K. R. N. Spier, an official of the company, will have charge of the train on its tour and while it is on exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

The Coronation Scot will, on its American tour, use the rails of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, Michigan Central, the Big Four, the Louisville & Nashville, the Illinois Central, the Boston & Albany, the New York Central, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads.

Eight Try Living On $15 a Week

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Seven Cedar Crest College Home Economics students who are conducting the Practice House and caring for a ten month's old baby, will live on $15 a week during the last two weeks in March.

The purpose of this project is to find out whether or not a family allowed $15 a week can exist and achieve a well-balanced ration with correct vitamin and calorie content.

In addition to living for two weeks on $15 for the entire household, the students will also be allowed a dollar a day per person for six weeks that they may live on a larger and more normal ration.

Charter Plan Urged As Aid in Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Establishment of a better procedure for the planning and construction of public improvements is one of the advantages included in the proposed new City Charter for Philadelphia, according to the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Under the provisions of the new charter, the Bureau points out, the city capital improvement undertakings would be pushed on a 10-year schedule based on the municipality's needs and ability to complete the program.

"It would be more likely," the Bureau says, "that a project, once started, would be completed. Provision would be made for all projects under way or contemplated. It would be easier, too, for a utility to give adequate service for the least cost. Planning would foresee and guide the development of the city. This would make it easier to design a service in advance of construction so as to provide suitably for all probable future requirements."

Plea for Fair Pay Scale Made for N. Y. Librarians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—A protest against discrimination by the City in the matter of salaries paid in public libraries was voiced today by Harry F. Koch, President of the United Staff Association. In a comparative table, Mr. Koch showed that the pay of librarians was lower than that of school teachers and civil service clerks and investigators, and urged a boost in the librarians' salary scale as a matter of fairness.

"Although professional workers in public libraries are required to have a college education and to attend library school a year, or longer in some instances, their salaries are far below those of other City employees with similar educational requirements and professional responsibilities," he said. "They not only start at very low salaries, but advancement for those eligible for promotion is uncertain and unduly delayed because of lack of funds. We ask the City to correct this inequality when the budget for this year is made up. We seek this not only as justice to librarians, but in the interests of better library service to the public.

Comparison Made

"Comparison shows that library salaries do not match qualifications required. Present salaries paid librarians with their high qualifications range from $1,320 to $2,820, with 77.7 per cent receiving an income between $1,240 and $1,990. The Citizens Committee on Status of Librarians, in a report recently submitted to the Mayor and Board of Estimate, proposed a minimum of $1,500 and a maximum of $4,500 for librarians."

Mr. Koch said Grade 1 librarians have an average salary of $1,398 a year, as against $2,216 as the average salary for a teacher clerk; that Grade 2 librarians have an average salary of $1,724, as against $3,085 paid a teacher in grades 1A to 6B; that Grade 3 librarians average $2,079 a year, as against $3,672 as the average salary for a junior high school teacher, and that Grade 4 librarians receive an average pay of $2,618, as against a $3,874 average for a day high school teacher.

"A comparison of librarians' salaries with the salaries paid civil-service clerks and investigators indidates the latter received $1,500 minimum and $3,000 maximum and that the professional preparation of civil-service employees with these salary ranges seldom, if ever, required more than a high school graduation," he continued.

Budgets Reduced

"Since 1933, when the depression first seriously affected the public libraries' budgets, budgets were not only drastically reduced, but it became practically impossible to add additional personnel, even though seriously needed, or to replace those whose positions were left open through retirement or resignation.

"Lacking funds to promote qualified staff members to positions thus left vacant, the library administrations were forced to delegate such important work to staff members without official recognition in the form of promotion and without the usual salary raises which go with such promotion. . . .

"As in any organization of the size and complexities of the public libraries, a substantial quantity of essential routine work must be performed. Because of inadequate personnel during the past few years, it has been necessary for professional librarians to take over many duties essentially clerical in nature. This is unsatisfactory, not only because higher-salaried personnel must do jobs which should be done by lower-salaried workers, thus resulting in a financial loss to the City, but also because of the loss of the professional aptitudes of the librarian which are suppressed by constant attention to detailed routine."

Diplomas in Agriculture Awarded To 25 Bowdoin Farm School 'Grads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., March 4—Diplomas were presented to 25 youths who have completed farm-training courses at Bowdoin Farm School here today and to scores of boys who returned from agricultural jobs in various parts of the State for Commencement Day exercises this noon. Certificates of graduation were mailed to several boys now working on farms and who were unable to come here for the exercises.

The school is conducted by the Children's Aid Society for underprivileged boys. During the last six years, 430 boys have been placed in jobs, according to officials of the Society. Jobs are awaiting the new graduates and their places at the school will be taken at once by other boys between 16 and 21 who are ready for the training.

One of the addresses today was by Louis Perini, a recent graduate from Bowdoin Farm School, who, because of exceptional ability and hard work, was able to enter Delhi, State Agricultural School, through aid from the Society.

Joseph Axinger was selected as the best all-round student on the basis of demonstrated excellence in general farming, gardening, care of horses, dairy and poultry work and handling and repair of farm machinery. Calvin Church, another graduate, was chosen as the boy who made the greatest progress since his entrance at Bowdoin Farm.

The diplomas were presented by Frederick S. Hoppin, Chairman of the Farm Training Committee.

Taxpayers Praise Rise In Pennsylvania Town

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Suburban Penn Township's Commissioners were pleasantly surprised March 3. They increased tax levies approximately 16 per cent and got praise, instead of criticism, from the taxpayers.

A spokesman for the Township's Taxpayers League told the Commissioners they were "running the Township's business very efficiently and that it was the only thing to do."

Here's a ROYAL ORANGE TREAT *from California*

A 12-pound box of rare big oranges, such as few have ever tasted—direct from grove to you, sweetest, juiciest grown, *fresh-picked* and specially selected—plus surprise delicacies (1 or 2 perfect avocados, jar of marmalade, etc.) — from famed ALBOURNE RANCHO, California's only *"mineralized"** grove. Beautifully packed and rushed direct by refrigerated express, prepaid, anywhere in U. S. for $2.95. Money cheerfully returned if not delighted. Order today for pick of finest crop (check accepted).
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Canadian Federal System Under Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Out of the clamor for governmental reform which has risen since the current session of Parliamentbegan, have emerged one new political party and an abundance of proposals ranging from the abolition of the provincial legislatures and the establishment of a coalition Government in Ottawa to pleas for the ridding of the present system of patronage and political motives.

The Leadership League stands out as the largest single organization crying for a purification of the Federal system. The League is the work of C. George McCullagh, youthful publisher of the Globe and Mail of Toronto. The organization came into being following a series of five radio addresses, in which McCullagh criticized this and previous Governments for their failure to meet such problems as rising taxation, unemployment, and the plight of the railways.

He made an appeal to his listeners to send ballots, appearing in the newspaper, to their members in the Legislature, asking them to forget politics and face the country's problems with only the interests of the entire Nation at heart. The Leadership League has a membership of 100,000, it is claimed.

The plan for the League is for the various groups, which are being formed, to establish a provincial and eventually a national organization through which the members may enforce their demands for better government upon the Administration.

Stronger Central Authority

There is a body of opinion in favor of the establishment of a stronger central authority in Ottawa at the expense of the provincial jurisdiction. Col. George A. Drew, newly elected leader of the Ontario Conservative Party, has made gestures of surrender in the direction of Ottawa. He has said that Canadian unity can best be served by the relinquishing of many powers, now held by the Provinces, to the Federal Government. It is his belief that in this way government can be made more efficient and can be made to serve the Nation as a whole on a more equitable basis.

Demands for a National Government and pleas for a stronger central authority are not seriously regarded here. It is pointed out that the formation of nine Provinces, each with its administrative machine, was the expression of the spirit of confederation and did not come into being by chance. Charges of duplication of services at a great cost to the taxpayers are admitted to be true to an extent and are answered by the suggestion that the Constitution will soon fulfill its original destiny by making possible the changes which will eliminate much of this and provide more equitable division of power.

The report of the Rowell Commission, now presided over by Dr. Joseph Sirois, is now being prepared and is expected to provide the basis for any action in this direction.

Five Major Parties

The New Democracy Party sponsored by W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister to Washington, brings the number of major political groups in federal politics to five. Reform—first of the political system and then the economic setup—is Mr. Herridge's announced objective. He has condemned party politics in their present form.

Mr. Herridge has for some years been identified with the "planners" in Canadian politics. When he attempted to offer his economic program in the form of a resolution to the leadership convention of the National Conservative Party he was shouted down and told that he was an applicant for the post vacated by his brother-in-law R. B. Bennett. Since that time Mr. Herridge has been in touch with Premier William Aberhart of Alberta, himself something of a "planner," but no fusion of political forces for Federal action ever resulted.

His economic credo is expressed in the resolution which the Conservative convention refused to hear: "To undertake whatever economic and monetary reforms may be required to stabilize production upon its maximum level and to raise purchasing power to that level, recognizing that such reforms will involve a measure of government planning and control of the economic and monetary systems and the support of all vital elements in an efficient economic system such as collective bargaining, co-operative buying and selling, establishment of minimum prices and wages, control of monopolies, regulation of bank and mortgage rates."

Effect on Costs Minimized

Any movement in the direction of greater authority in the central governmental unit has, in the past and is now, regarded with distrust by the Provinces themselves. The attitude of the provincial legislators in the main is that the government closest to the people is the best government. Eric Cross, Ontario Minister of Municipal Affairs, said in a recent speech that the transfer of existing fields of administration to a federal body would not cut costs, for the demands would not decrease, but would merely serve to lessen the chances for the wisest expenditure of public funds.

In times of economic distress provinces are inclined to become jealous of their rights, fearing that their cause may suffer if considered with other sectional interests. In the past sectionalism has always been more intense in those times. In the case of Western Canada there is an attitude of acquiescence to any proposal which might lessen provincial authority, but any deal must be one in which the prairies acquire some real benefit.

In the case of Quebec the feeling of nationalism, strengthened by a devotion to race and tradition, makes that Province suspicious of any intrusion upon its jurisdictional field. In Ontario Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn has expressed his willingness to take over many duties, now regarded as Federal responsibilities, provided the Province is given compensatory fields of taxation. In fact he has announced that he will bring down his own unemployment insurance bill at the next session if the Federal Government again fails to act.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have refused to agree to the proposed job insurance plan on a Federal basis because they see an assault upon provincial rights.

So any movement toward a strengthening of the central authority has many difficulties to overcome if it is to be translated into political action.

Under Heavy Criticism

In the meantime the waves of criticism continue to break over the heads of the Federal Legislators who are accused of acting from political motives rather than from a desire to fill the national need; of lacking the courage to attempt a solution of the railway problem; of maintaining an expensive system of nine governments which, their critics say, makes ten Canadas instead of one.

Spokesmen for four major parties, Ernest Lapointe for the Administration; Dr. R. J. Manion, Conservative leader; M. J. Coldwell, C. C. F. member, and Premier Aberhart for the Social Credit Group have all condemned any movement toward centralized authority and the two-party system. Dr. Manion, and Mr. Lapointe, the leader of French-Canadian Liberals, have defended the legislative processes which their critics find tedious and unproductive. They defend debates, barren of tangible benefit, as the practice of democracy.

J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, recently told a Toronto audience: "If this country desired to get rid of party politics it could do so by submitting to the setting up of a dictatorship at Ottawa. Then all jurisdiction, legislative and executive, would be vested in the government, or more probably in the head of the government."

Obstruction to Action

The demands for better government are, however, not stilled by such rebuttals, and citizens from all walks of life are subscribing to criticism such as Arthur B. Purvis, former head of the National Employment Commission, leveled at the Federal system in an address in Montreal. He said, in part:

"The overgovernment from which the country is suffering so much is creating an extremely serious situation in that it seems to be preventing the Dominion Government from taking any action in meeting some of our principal national problems. Too many units of government tackling the same problem with all the overlapping, the unproductive bargaining, and the jockeying for places, which inevitably results from such a position, are reflected in what is rapidly becoming stalemate."

The clamorous state of the Canadian political scene takes added significance from the great likelihood of an election this year. Rumor on Parliament Hill says that July will be the month—that the Government will act swiftly after the visit of the King and Queen.

Startling developments may come from the existing situation in which the governmental system is being subjected to close and critical scrutiny. There appears to be a widespread belief among the electorate that the demands for action and sounder government are bound to have a salutary effect.

Merry-Go-Round at Sushak: Music Crosses a Frontier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUSHAK, Yugoslavia—Guess what Italy gives to Yugoslavia, for nothing!

Music. Not grand opera, nor a wonderful symphony—that would be too much. But merry-go-round music. It is too much, too, for a little goes a long way.

Yet, if you're in Sushak, you can't escape it, even though the merry-go-round is in Fiume. And that shows how close Yugoslav Sushak is to Italian Fiume. For decades, indeed, they were one.

They were simply two halves of a single port which belonged to Hungary and served a state of 22,000,000 inhabitants. This was their door to the outside world, and the only place where they could park their fleet.

Where Nations Meet

But ethnologically it wasn't Hungarian at all. It was largely Croatian and somewhat Italian. It was near the border where the worlds of Slavs and of Latins meet. When Austria-Hungary collapsed both Italians and Slavs claimed it, but the Italians seized it. Finally, the dispute was settled by giving Italy the greater part and letting Yugoslavia take the rest.

A very short bridge joins the two sections and with a few steps you go from one town to the other. With a few steps—and a passport that must be stamped three times. For there are bars and high wire fences, and soldiers at each end of the bridge.

If you go from this Yugoslav Sushak to the beautiful and important Yugoslav city of Ljubljana by the shortest railroad route, the journey takes only three hours, but you must travel through Italy. If you go by the shortest Yugoslav route, 10 hours are required. More than a half-dozen former Austro-Hungarian cities are in a similar plight.

Friendly Inhabitants

But there is less strain in this "split" City than one might expect. During most of the time since the World War, the Yugoslav and Italian States have been hostile toward one another, but the inhabitants of Fiume and Sushak have been friendly. Many persons on one side have relatives on the other. Many persons on one side work on the other. A large number have regular passes. If you watched the morning traffic you'd think most of the Sushakites had business in Fiume, and most of the Fiumeans had business in Sushak.

Both Cities are largely bi-lingual and either currency can be used in both places—for small purchases. Here, as along almost all European borders, the people on both sides are much alike.

But these two Cities, that used to be one, are coming to be different, for Fiume is a splendid old harbor, gone to sleep; Sushak is a rather primitive, new harbor, growing up. Fiume is a superfluous Italian port, off all main trade routes; Sushak is a vital portal through which much of Yugoslavia's produce passes on its way to world markets.

Much of Sushak is new and it is still riding along on a building boom. Whole new sections have been erected. Paved avenues have been constructed. New public buildings occupy commanding places over the sea. Ships steam into the harbor. Automobiles race back and forth as bobbins, along the zigzag road leading down the mountainside to the sea. This piece of a city is becoming a whole one. It has the characteristic air of a young, ambitious state.

Symbolical City

It is symbolical of Yugoslavia. Across the bridge is the great, aggressive Italian Empire. Immediately north is Slovenia, the most advanced part of Yugoslavia. Not far above the harbor is a large German settlement, and a few scores of miles further north, the mighty German Reich. The City itself is wholly Croatian, not really Yugoslav, in no respect Serbian.

In the finest square of Sushak is a new statue of the late Serbian King, Alexander, represented as a pilot steering his Yugoslav ship of state into the future. Yet, this very City was a center of the revolutionists whose organization brought about King Alexander's assassination.

How near this is to storm centers, and yet how far away storms seem! Just across the street are Italian soldiers. German is spoken in every shop. Hungarians covet their old port. A pipe line from Rumanian oil wells, it is said, will have a terminus here. Serbs control the great gendarme station on the hill. Croatians openly hurl imprecations at the Serbs and long for separation. One might imagine a cyclone gathering. But nothing seems farther away. How little these people really care for empires. Italians bathe in the sea and sit in cafés. Germans hurry happily along in new automobiles, Croatians put up new buildings, the merry-go-round booms, flowers bloom, trees spread their shade, blue waves ripple over the strand, ancient churches bestow their stately benediction and when the departing sun makes way for the soft cool evening, no place in all the world seems more tranquil. Latins, Teutons, Slavs, and Hungarians, all seem very good and very friendly. May Sushak never have occasion to think otherwise.

R. H. Markham

By a Staff Artist

Where Nations Meet

Map shows proximity of Sushak to Fiume. Dotted line indicates route from Sushak to Ljubljana by way of Yugoslavia; solid line shows route by way of Fiume and Italian territory.

Load on States Seen in Wagner Medical Grants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The proposed $80,000,000 annual grants-in-aid health program just introduced in Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, was described here today by H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., as "a means of bringing the States to set aside hundreds of millions of dollars for exploiting medical panaceas."

Mr. Anderson said that the result of such Federal sponsorship of a national health program would be compulsory medication, the erection of imposing medical buildings at a time when the national need is for lower taxes and for a solution to the problems of unemployment.

"As evidence that the setting aside of so many hundreds of millions of dollars for the expansion of medically controlled boards of health would result in compulsory medical supervision of everybody, it is only necessary to note the character of bills now pending in the respective State Legislatures," Mr. Anderson said.

"In a dozen or more States throughout the country bills are pending designed to compel supposedly healthy persons to submit to unreliable laboratory tests for the alleged detection of certain diseases."

Mr. Anderson held that the Wagner bill was a "usurpation of the duties of Congress in that it grants lump-sum appropriations to bureaus which would proceed to decide how the money should be spent instead of leaving such matters to Congress.

"It is not a health insurance measure because that is supposed to come later," he added, "and it is not a health measure because it centers attention upon medical projects instead of upon sanitary engineering and other health measures which are designed to make it possible for people to be happy and healthy without the use of artificial means."

A. F. of L. Seeks New Labor Board Of Five Members

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — The American Federation of Labor asked Congress today to set up a new five-man Federal Labor Board to replace the present three-man agency which administers the Wagner Act.

The request was put forward by Representative Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina, who also introduced a series of other proposed amendments desired by the A. F. of L. and previously proposed on the Senate side by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

Federation leaders say they believe creation of a new Federal Labor Board will give President Roosevelt an opportunity to appoint an entirely new set of administrators for the Wagner Act. The A. F. of L. has been critical of some rulings by the present three-man agency.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said: "We are convinced these amendments will prevent future bureaucratic blundering. The rules of the game will be written into the law. The new Board will have to conform with them. As a result, all sides and all classes will be assured of fair play and an opportunity to be heard before being judged."

Mr. Green gave notice the Federation was determined to fight for passage of all its proposed amendments "at the earliest possible opportunity."

This statement was taken to indicate the Federation would oppose any indefinite postponement of Congressional hearings on the amendments because of prospective peace negotiations between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the A. F. of L.

Washington Views New Pope As an Ally Against War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Informed opinion here, which for months has been watching closer relationships between the American Government and the Vatican with deep interest, regards the election of Cardinal Pacelli as Pope as promoting co-operation in a democratic "united front."

In what follows, the position of the Vatican is discussed simply as a factor in diplomatic combinations as they are shaping in the world today. More fundamental discussions of the relationship of the Roman Catholic Church to democracy and religious freedom are not attempted. There are, of course, many cross-currents, among them the Church's support of Insurgent Spain. However, Cardinal Pacelli, as Papal Secretary of State, was said to have maintained continuous contact with the Loyalist Spanish Government through the Basque clergy. And it is coming to be felt that, despite the Church's basic adherence to the Franco cause, and its deep-seated opposition to Communism, it is for the present leaning toward the democracies in the shaping of a new "united front."

President Roosevelt's known desires and open actions in foreign policy all point in the direction of supporting resistance against the authoritarian pressure on the democracies. His policy bases itself on the defense of democracy, on "freedom of religion" and individual liberties, as outlined in his annual message to Congress.

Catholicism an Ally

An important potential ally in this crusade is, of course, the Roman Catholic Church which in recent years has been involved more and more deeply in conflict with National Socialist power in Germany. It is well understood here that just as the Roman Church has long fought against Communism, now it "moves forward into a conflict with the organized forces of state absolutism, of materialistic atheism, and racial heresies"—to quote from Michael Williams, Roman Catholic editor and writer, in yesterday's New York Times.

These quoted phrases all refer to National Socialist policy. And the situation is illuminated by continued National Socialist absorption of Church property in what was Austria and elsewhere. It is generally felt here that a titanic struggle is ahead, exceeding in scope even Chancellor Bismarck's historic struggle with the Church during the Kulturkampf of the '70's.

Foreseeing and perhaps fostering this forward movement of the Roman Catholic Church, President Roosevelt has been establishing special relationships with the Vatican for some months. Last autumn, when Cardinal Mundelein visited Rome, this old friend of President Roosevelt was given special honors by the American naval and diplomatic officials in Italy, at direct order of the President. A little later, the Rev. John F. O'Hara, President of Notre Dame University was appointed to the delegation to the Lima Conference, and the Vatican supported through its official organ, Osservatore Romano, the results of the Lima Conference against Fascist criticisms.

Relationships Explained

Other signs of special contact between President Roosevelt, utilizing personal diplomacy, and Roman Catholic leaders have been subsequently apparent. This contact, it must be emphasized, appears primarily to apply to the international situation, and treats the Vatican simply as a powerful factor in the present world alignment of forces. It is not directly related to the spread of Roman Catholicism in the United States, or to the occupancy of high public office by members of that faith, but rather to a world situation in which the Vatican is an agency. The other factors are in a different sphere of action.

Now the election of Cardinal Pacelli emphasizes to observers here not only the continuation of recent vigorous policies, but probably their intensification. There is no disguising the satisfaction in official circles here that the Vatican is advancing to the Papacy its most experienced diplomatist.

While the activities of American diplomacy along this line have been little noticed and described on this side of the Atlantic, they were observed and emphasized in Germany. Der Angriff, one of the most important of National Socialist Party organs, described on Feb. 22 the parallelism of policy between the western democracies and the Vatican. The newspaper predicted diplomatic recognition by the United States, as well as other successes for the Vatican. If Cardinal Pacelli were elected Pope, said Der Angriff, "Mundelein will return home victorious."

Since Cardinal Pacelli was elected, the outcome—close observers here conclude—is to promote collaboration between democracies and the Vatican into an anti-totalitarian policy.

Apart from the world implications, which come home with particular force here because of President Roosevelt's recent Vatican contacts, Washington feels a peculiar interest in Cardinal Pacelli. He is, it is facetiously recalled, the first man to become Pope who ever addressed the National Press Club! His speech before that organization in 1936 is remembered as a placid address, in English not so expert as some of the biographers would have one believe, and filled with lofty, profound, but not newsworthy sentiment on world peace.

Curb on Coughlin?

Moreover, Cardinal Pacelli was a guest of President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, and in all his other contacts got an unprecedented acquaintance with things American. These factors are expected to enhance his appreciation of new trends in American policy.

Cardinal Pacelli's principal mission in the United States in 1936, it was widely believed at the time and never directly denied, was to tone down the activities of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who had just previously leveled a sharp attack at President Roosevelt. After the Papal Secretary of State's visit, the Detroit clergyman was noticeably quiet for some time. The fact that Cardinal Pacelli evidently once had this disciplinary mission, and is now head of his Church, may have some bearing on the present activities of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, who has become a leading supporter of the German-American Bund and finds much to praise in Hitler policies.

The new Pope's brief, unexpected plea for peace in his broadcast speech yesterday is taken by Washington as evidence of renewed Vatican activity against the threats of aggression, paganism, and war.

Roosevelt Wires Pope

CHARLESTON, S .C. (AP)—President Roosevelt cabled felicitations March 3 to the new Pope at the Vatican.

The text of his message to the former Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, who visited the President at Hyde Park, N. Y.:

"His Holiness Pope Pius XII. The Vatican City:

"It is with true happiness that I learned of your selection as supreme pontiff. Recalling with pleasure our meeting on the occasion of your recent visit to the United States, I wish to take this occasion to send you a personal message of felicitation and good wishes.

(Signed) "Roosevelt"

Rumanian Usurers Foiled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Government is placing 1,000,000,000 lei (about $7,000,000) at the disposal of the peasants. The money is to be distributed by the National Bank through the "Popular Banks" in loans of from nine to 24 months duration at 5 per cent interest. In some cases the period of repayment may be prolonged up to 10 years.

Hitherto peasants who needed money often had to turn to the saloonkeepers, who for decades have been one of the chief sources of village credit in Rumania. These usurers lent their money at high rates of interest, taking unplanted crops as security.

The result was that in many cases the peasant never got out of the clutches of the money-lender. Now the Government is trying to eradicate this evil, and at the same time help the peasant to help himself.

One reason why the Government looks with disfavor on the saloonkeeper money-lenders is because they have often been Jews. This is not to say, however, that the Rumanian peasants have suffered merely because saloonkeepers were Jews. In Bulgaria, where the same system used to exist, all the saloonkeepers were Aryans. They were called "Chorbadjiis" (stew-eaters) and were excoriated by all revolutionists.

Here in Rumania, however, as well as in Hungary, Russinsko, Slovakia, and part of Poland, it is the Jew who personifies usury. So he is being prohibited from selling alcohol and tobacco, and many hundreds of Jewish saloons are being closed. The Government is taking advantage of this purge by itself providing credit for the peasants.

Spark Plugs of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The democratic economic machine was compared to a motorcar with six cylinders in which the gasoline was human energy, and its spark plugs the incentives which keep industry going, by Col. Willard Chevalier, New York, editor and publisher of "Business Week," in a recent address here before the Toronto branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. These incentives are commercial research, low-cost power, salesmanship, labor, investment, and management.

In his opinion the economic system is suffering more from clogged spark plugs than from any defect in the machine itself. It is not economical to scrap a perfectly good car because the spark plugs have become encrusted, and he advised people to look for the trouble in the economic system instead of thinking about getting a new machine, a new 'ism.' Germany is trying to make the world over with a one-cylinder machine and only one spark plug, or incentive—fear—he said.

An economic system is good when men will pour their energy into it to make it work, he went on, as that is the incentive that keeps the machine going. The economic system must be made understandable and acceptable to the average man. Many remedies today are piecemeal solutions that skim over the surface and fail to get at the heart of the difficulties, as we are trying too much to simplify the system and in doing so are ignoring too many vital factors.

Canada has in the United States a laboratory it could well watch, he continued. As the Dominion develops it will be confronted with problems similar to those being faced now by the United States, and may profit by its mistakes.

Rigid Rules Ease in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Shanghai's problem of passes has in some degree been solved, and it is no longer necessary for foreign residents, at least, to go their ways armed with a pocketful of credentials plus two or three more stuck on the motorcar windshield.

During the height of the hostilities the foreigner who ventured abroad was likely to have some or all of the following: Curfew pass for French Concession; the same for the International Settlement; Japanese naval landing party pass for Settlement area north of Soochow Creek; army pass for areas beyond where the Japanese army held control; Chinese pass of one sort or another—these were on flimsy paper and changed with incredible rapidity; pass good for exit from and entrance to the International Settlement; possibly ditto for French Concession; motorcar windshield passes issued by French Concession; motorcar windshield passes issued by French authorities for reasons undetermined, since passes for occupants were demanded in any event, and probably one's own passport just for luck. These were the "standard" credentials. Special ones were likely to be required for a variety of purposes, such as boarding ships and so on.

Curfew still exists only in principle—that is, the police can halt and detain anyone they please after 12:30 a. m., but they seldom please to do so. Although at the first of the year the Concession called in old passes and issued new ones, the foreign authorities in general have quit worrying over such matters as far as foreigners are concerned. Persons desiring to cross the Garden Bridge to north of Soochow Creek after 1 a. m., or to journey out of the foreign areas into the Hungjao residential district after 7 p. m. (or 9 on Saturdays) still need passes from the Japanese.

But any Chinese in the Japanese-controlled areas needs not only passes but a deep bow, a doffing of the headgear, and plenty of patience.

Judicial Reform for Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In the interests of uniformity and expedition, less expense and generally better administration of justice in Ontario, Attorney General Gordon Conant in a recent address here advocated that all judicial officers of the Province should be under one nonpolitical jurisdiction. It would be entirely divorced from the Executive as represented by the Attorney General of the Province, or the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

Deploring the lack of a central authority for the co-ordination and arrangement of the duties and work of all the officers in the Province administering justice, Mr. Conant maintained that the logical and proper person in which this power should be centered in the Chief Justice of Ontario. If the duties should prove too onerous for the Chief Justice, it would be possible to set up machinery under his direction to accomplish the desired results.

Mr. Conant also suggested using the services of Supreme Court judges for examination of noncontroversial legislation. The Justices of the Supreme Court could perform a very useful service by making available their views as to proposed legislation, he thought.

Remarking that the bench is much dependent on the counsel who come before it for the administration of justice, Chief Justice Robertson, in his reply, reminded that it is quite impossible for justice to be administered fairly unless counsel are properly equipped to present their cases. He made a strong plea for training of law students in the actual school of experience as well as law school. They should have law-office training in how to get facts from clients and other matters which do not appear on examination papers, and in how to present their cases efficiently.

Crop Insurance Urged For Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Unanimous endorsement has been given to the idea of crop insurance by the Saskatchewan Legislature, which will urge adoption of some form of such insurance as part of a federal agricultural policy.

Sponsor of the approved resolution, H. K. Warren, Unity member, had in mind an insurance scheme that would guarantee farmers a net income of $800 yearly, in case of total crop failure.

In speaking to the resolution, J. G. Taggart, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, said the Government had already done "a great deal of preparatory work" and was prepared to do a great deal more. He warned the Legislature, however, that too much could not be expected from a crop insurance scheme. It could not increase production nor prices, and when cost of administration was taken into consideration, it might be argued that income of farmers would be reduced. Mr. Taggart said that he believed any crop insurance scheme, to operate successfully, would have to be underwritten "outside of the province."

California Spends More On Relief Than on Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"When we, in the State of California, find ourselves spending $224,000,000 (annually) on relief and approximately $125,000,000 on public-school education, we know something is wrong."—Mrs. James K. Lytle, President of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, in her 1939 greetings.

College Association Head

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Byron S. Hollinshead of Scranton-Keystone Junior College, Scranton, Pa., was elected President of the American Association of Junior Colleges March 4.

C. C. Colvert of Northeast Center, Louisiana State University, was elected Vice-President. J. C. Miller of Christian College, Columbia, Mo., the retiring President, and J. Thomas Davis of John Tarleton Agricultural College, Stephenville, Texas, with the officers, comprise the Executive Committee.

Brazilian Actress Freed On Vargas Revolt Charges

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Lia Tora, former Brazilian movie actress, was acquitted March 1 by the National Security Court on charges of aiding an unsuccessful uprising against the Government of President Vargas May 11, 1938.

The actress' husband, Julio Moraes, previously had been convicted of participating in the revolt. Belmiro Valverde, who was arrested in the actress' home, was sentenced by the Court to three years in prison on charges of taking part in a jail escape. Three others received two- and three-year sentences.

New Organization Seeks Appreciation Of British Heritage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The protection of freedom and the preservation of democracy and the British heritage through an active campaign intended to foster appreciation of that heritage are the objects of the British Empire Association.

This newly formed organization represents many organizations, fraternal, patriotic and church, service clubs and soldiers' groups, Gentile and Jew. W. J. Stewart, former mayor of the city, is Chairman of the Temporary Board of Directors.

Plans are under way to establish definite schools and courses of instruction in citizenship throughout the Dominion, and the association will endeavor to uphold British institutions against the subversive forces which are said to be challenging the very existence of the British order of civilization.

The organization is non-sectarian and non-political, said Mr. Stewart, and all who believe in God, the Crown and the Empire are invited to join. He stressed their belief in civil and religious liberty and democracy and the teaching that liberty comes from discipline and restraint. The value of the constitution will be taught and the people educated to a respect for law and order.

Unpublished Letter Of Bronte Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—An unpublished letter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, father of the famous sisters, criticizing Mrs. Gaskell's famous "Life of Charlotte Brontë," has just been discovered in Sydney.

The letter was written by the Rev. Mr. Brontë to the Rev. Robinson Pool, of Duffield, Derbyshire, England, and it is now in the possession of the latter's granddaughter, Mrs. Anne Atkinson, of Sydney.

The letter says: "The memoir which you refer to, though well and ably written, contains some extravagant anecdotes about me which are utterly untrue and without the least foundation."

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Bund Activities Are Denounced At Big Rally in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—New York City's answer to the German-American Bund meeting of February 20 was left at pro-Nazi doors by postmen delivering the morning newspapers here today. It may be summarized briefly in a sentence in a message from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to a mass meeting by the Council Against Intolerance in America that packed Carnegie Hall to the doors and brought thousands of persons to an overflow meeting in the street which Carnegie Hall faces, last night.

"No form of dictatorship—Communist, Fascist or Nazi—can make headway in this country providing we, as a nation, militantly safeguard those civil, religious and personal liberties, guaranteed to us by our form of government and practiced by us throughout our history," the Governor said.

"The presence in this large hall of thousands of true Americans who care is the full reply to the Bund."

Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti declared the people of New York were proud their city stood as "the citadel of tolerance," honoring Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholics by election to the highest office.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia contrasted the freedom given the Nazi Bund meeting here on February 20 with the suppression of minority views in Germany. New York, he declared, was free from Naziism so long as he was Mayor. He struck out sharply, as is his custom, at Naziism and Fascism.

"The language of diplomacy can be used only when you are dealing with gentlemen," he said, "so we must necessarily depart from that language and tell these dictators that their ideas are not wanted in this country and that their entry into any part of the western hemisphere is verboten."

Mr. Poletti, the Mayor and other speakers scored the Bund for its booing of President Roosevelt at its rally in Madison Square Garden, they strongly scored the Nazi regime in Germany for persecution of Jews and Roman Catholics and voiced full confidence that American ideals of freedom and liberty would be upheld in the United States against Nazism, Fascism and Communism. Many of these speakers declared that the Bund and the Nazis did not represent the true Germany.

Other speakers at the meeting were Miss Dorothy Thompson, Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, James Marshall, Chairman of the New York Board of Education; Allan Haywood, Committee of Industrial Organizations Regional Director in New York; Newbold Morris, President of the New York City Council; John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, formerly Justice of the New York State Supreme Court, and Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Expressions of regret that they were unable to attend the meeting personally and voicing strong support of its aims were received from Governor Lehman, United States Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Walter Damrosch and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, and others.

Spector on Bail On Jury Charge Of Conspiracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — George M. Spector, who was linked with Martin T. Manton, who resigned from the Federal Court bench here under fire, in an indictment charging conspiracy and bribery, is free today under a bail of $17,500 set by Judge John C. Knoc of the United States District Court. Specifically, Mr. Spector is charged with conspiring with one of the Federal Judges in this district to obstruct justice.

John T. Cahill, United States Attorney, who is serving as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in the Manton investigation asked the Court to fix Mr. Spector's bail as $25,000, declaring that "it would be difficult to conceive of a crime more serious to the public and to the courts than the one of which this man stands accused."

The Court then set bail at $20,000, but John T. Dooling, counsel for the defendant and chairman of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall, protested that the amount was excessive and that his client could not raise it.

Where the U. S. Government Had Its Start

Gendreau; © Harris & Ewing

Not Always Money Street

Top—Wall Street looking toward Trinity Church.
Bottom—Federal Hall, in Wall Street, New York, where the First Congress was held in 1789.

Start of Government

Top—The first inauguration of George Washington as President in 1789.
Bottom: Signing of the Constitution of the United States.

Congress Achieves 150 Candles: Magazine Section.

U. S. School Aid Defended Against Racial Objections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Objections raised to the Thomas Federal-aid-to-education bill on racial or religious grounds were described to a Senate committee today as undemocratic by Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina.

"We have failed to carry out the American system of Government in not having this law long ago," Dr. Graham told the Committee, headed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah.

The Thomas bill provides for a six-year program of Federal aid for public school running expenses, as well as improved teacher training, rural libraries, adult education and courses for children of isolated Government officials.

Under the bill, Federal funds allotted to public schools would be distributed equitably between the races—a provision Dr. Graham held should give no cause for alarm in the South. Separation of white and negro schools has been upheld by the Supreme Court, despite the recent Gaines decision, and State autonomy in the matter would not be disturbed, he said.

Turning to the question of aid to students in parochial schools, Dr. Graham said that State autonomy would still rule on that question also. "The policeman at the street corner doesn't ask school children whether they go to public or Roman Catholic schools before giving them protection," he said, adding, "In that spirit some States may regard their bus system or free textbooks as available to all school children, whether they attend public or private school."

The Larrabee bill, House counterpart of the Thomas bill, still contains specific provision for certain aid to students in both public and parochial schools. This section has been eliminated from the Senate measure, despite protest from the National Roman Catholic Welfare Conference.

On the other hand, an organization calling itself "Friends of the Public Schools of America" is opposing both bills because they see in them the possibility of diverting Federal money to private and sectarian schools.

Supporting the principle of Federal aid, Dr. Graham declared, "since all sections, all resources, and all the people combine to produce the wealth concentrated in the great centers, and since all the people as consumers help pay the taxes on this wealth, it is just that a little bit of the income from this wealth as Federal aid to public education should go back to the States whence it came, and where are now the largest proportion of children whose equality and quality of education determine the future of democracy in America."

W. Carson Ryan, Jr., President of the Progressive Education Association, told the Committee that his organization has rarely, if ever, testified before a Congressional Committee, but it considers the proposed legislation so important it wished to go on record in favor of it.

Italy Lends World-Famous Art to San Francisco Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif. — Fifteen million dollars in art treasures from Italy alone are on exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition here in the Palace of Fine Arts—and this is just a part of the more than $40,000,000 fine arts division of the West's World's Fair.

This Italian art, some of it in the world's best, becomes even more valuable to this Fair, and of greater interest to the visitor with the semi-official announcement from Premier Mussolini in Rome that never again will these priceless paintings—or others like them—be permitted to leave Italy. They include works by Raphael, Titian, Botticelli, Tintoretto, Donatello, and Michelangelo.

Declared to be the largest collection of Old Masters ever assembled outside of Italy, these 40 paintings, and the accompanying sculptures, have never been exhibited in America and few have ever left their home galleries.

Came Closely Guarded

The collection arrived in three packing cases, one of which contained the paintings alone, and weighed 7,000 pounds. Stafford Duncan, member of the Fine Arts Committee for the Fair received them, and welcomed Signor Antonio Morrassi, Director of the Brea Museum at Naples, who accompanied the treasures and supervised their unpacking and hanging.

An indication of their value was seen in the four heavily armed guards of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., which handled the shipment. These guards supplemented by as many as 15 others at one time remained on the spot day and night until the precious paintings were installed safely in the Exposition's Palace of Fine Arts. This building is fireproof, one of the three permanent buildings on the Fairgrounds. It will be used as an airplane hangar when the Fair closes.

Famous Paintings There

There is a 25-cent admission charge for adults and 10 cents for children to this art palace. The Palace contains divisions of art along these lines—Old Masters, Pacific Cultures, American Contemporary, and Decorative Arts. Catalogues will soon be available for all visitors.

Among the old masterpieces the sightseer as well as art lover may see are Michelangelo's circular bas relief of the "Madonna With the Child and Little St. John;" Raphael's best known works, the "Madonna of the Chair," which with the single exception of Mona Lisa has probably been one of the most widely reproduced paintings in the world; and Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," which is familiar to all as the goddess on a seashell being wafted ashore by two winged zephyrs.

Titian is represented in this group of Italian art by his well-known portrait "Paul III." This, it is recalled, shows the white-bearded Pope in his robe and red cape. Others are Andrea Mantegna's "St. George;" Giovanni Battista Tiepolo's "A Council of Knights of the Order of Malta;" Antonio Correggio's "Madonna and Child;" Tintoretto's "St. Augustine;" and Fra Angelico's "Christening of St. John."

Among the sculptures are Verrocchio's famous bronze of "David," Pollaiuolo's "Hercules and Anteus," and Donatello's "Antonio de Narni."

The French Government has an equally attractive although smaller exhibit of valuable art.

Millet's "Angelus"

The most famous, however, is "The Angelus," by Jean François Millet, loaned by the Louvre in Paris.

Roland J. McKinney, Director of the Contemporary American Art for the fine arts show at the Exposition has announced that he has collected more than 750 canvases by outstanding American artists and from nearly every State in the Union.

Recreation Center Stages Show Of Fashions by New York Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Tenth Avenue fashion is not "spinach," as defined by a New York dress designer, but has far more the appearance of a wild rose vine.

Thirteen girls, assisted by music and an announcer, demonstrated their skill in designing and making frocks, which bloomed with flowery colors and showed smart and practical styles, at the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Prizes were awarded in two categories, one being appearance; the other workmanship.

The first prize for appearance was given to a jumper dress, modeled by a six-year-old, Dorothy Kelly, that had cost 86 cents. Down the front of the white guimpe fluttered redbird buttons, which established a color harmony with the red Scotch plaid of the skirt in the best Fifth Avenue tradition. Dorothy Flemen, 13 years old, won the second prize for style, but the first for workmanship, with a Dirndl school dress, costing 90 cents.

Good looks at low cost came in for honors and a third prize when Antoinette Martinovitch, 12 years old, modeled her pajama suit of floral sprigged cotton that had cost 80 cents. One is at times justified in extravagance, however, and a high point was reached by an evening frock that cost $2.75 and had the aspect of a bargain at that. It was pale blue silk with a paler blue net over-drapery, and was designed by Anna Mandusich.

The garment involving the smallest expenditure was a sun-back play suit by Marjorie Rabe, labeled as costing 50 cents.

Credit is due not only to the Tenth Avenue designers and fabricators, but also to two graduates of New York University, who majored in home economics and then carried a message of skill and taste to the recreation center, where they are conducting classes in sewing technics and the use of paper patterns and guiding taste in the appropriate planning of clothes for specific occasions.

The Boys' Athletic League, 70 Fifth Avenue, a non-profit organization, operates the center as one of its numerous philanthropic activities. Judges of the competition were Mrs. Robert E. McCormick, Mrs. G. Edgar Hackney, Mrs. John Vernon Bouvier III, and Mrs. Eliot Pratt, wives of board members of the Boys' Athletic League.

Hereford Calf Wins Prize And Fetches $1,200 for Boy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—That they begin young in South-West livestock raising, was apparent when John Carlton Eckert of Art, Mason County, with his 1,035-pound Hereford, won the grand championship in the calf division of the South-West Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show.

John knows, too, just what he wishes to do with the more than $1,200 received when his champion calf was sold at auction for $1.21 a pound. He intends to use it eventually to finance his higher education at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

All exhibitors at the annual shows here are boys of South and West Texas, most of them members of 4-H Clubs, or of chapters of the Future Farmers of America. Many are accompanied to the shows by their vocational school teachers or county farm agents, who advise and assist them. Oftentimes the boys live in camp at the stockyards, where the shows are held, in order to feed, groom and otherwise attend their prized animals.

The Eckert lad is a 4-H Club member. His grand champion calf, named "Popeye," also was adjudged best in the milk-fed class, and his other entries won honors.

The boy whose 290-pound hog was declared champion in the swine division is Prentice Bristow, President of the 4-H Club at Leon Valley School.

Awards for sheep and goats were made; and one might wonder why there was not more interest in the showing of goats, especially Angoras, in view of what the show sponsors heard from L J. Wardlaw of Fort Worth, Chairman of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission. Said Mr. Wardlaw: "More mohair is produced within 150 miles of San Antonio than in all the rest of the world put together.

Incidental diversions in the show were sheep-shearing, trained sheep dog tests, and a meat-cutting "school."

Speaking of the Eckert boy's town, Art, anyone who has kept up with the International Exposition Livestock Show, at San Francisco, must have read that Clifford Jordan of Art sold his 989-pound grand champion beef steer there for $1,017. The Jordans used to exhibit at the South-West Texas Show, and their livestock has won honors elsewhere.

The little Mason County community may lack high rating with the Census Bureau, but its cattle raisers really have put it on the map.

Air Record Aided By California Wind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—February rather than March winds were strong enough to help Frank W. Fuller Jr., millionaire sportsman pilot, set another record, this time the one between here and San Francisco—62 minutes for the southward run of 331 miles between San Francisco Municipal Airport and the local passenger terminal, Union Airport, at Burbank.

Pilot Fuller in his 1,200 horsepower Seversky racer was aided by a tail-wind reaching as high as 100 miles an hour; his average speed was more than 300 miles an hour, breaking his own record of 67 minutes and seven seconds, set last February.

Not without its commercial aspects, the record was set as a publicity stunt for the Golden Gate International Exposition, for Pilot Fuller was carrying an invitation to Mayor Fletcher Bowron to attend the Feb. 18 opening.

Schedules of the commercial transports of United Air Lines over the same route include a non-stop run of two hours, just half as fast as the record flight; however, tail-winds have been known to cut the time of the 21-passenger Douglases down to an hour and a half on the southern run.

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President's Speech Before Congress

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address to the joint session of Congress today commemorating the 150th anniversary of the First Congress, follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen of the Supreme Court, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

We near the end of a three-year commemoration of the founding of the Government of the United States. It has been aptly suggested that its successful organizing should rank as the eighth wonder of the world—for surely the evolution of permanent substance out of nebulous chaos justifies us in the use of superlatives.

Thus, we may increase our oratory and please our vanity by picturing the period of the War of the Revolution as crowded with a unanimous population of heroes dramatized by the admitted existence of a handful of traitors to fill the necessary role of villain. Nevertheless, we are aware today that a more serious reading of history depicts a far less pleasing scene.

It should not detract from our satisfaction in the result to acknowledge that a very large number of inhabitants of the 13 revolting colonies were opposed to rebellion and to independence; that there was constant friction between the Continental Congress and the Commander-in-Chief and his Generals in the field; that inefficiency, regardless of the cause of it, was the rule rather than the exception in the long-drawn-out war; and finally that there is grave doubt as to whether independence would have been won at all if Great Britain herself had not been confronted with wars in Europe which diverted her attention to the maintenance of her own existence in the nearer arena.

All's Well That Ends Well

We can at least give thanks that in the first chapter all was well that ended well; and we can at least give thanks to those outstanding figures who strove against great odds for the maintenance of the national ideal which their vision and courage had created.

The opening of the new chapter in 1783 discloses very definitely that assurance of continued independence could be guaranteed by none. Dissension and discord were so widely distributed among the 13 new States that it was impossibly to set up a union more strong or permanent than that loose-end, shaky debating society provided for under the Articles of Confederation.

That we survived for six years is more a tribute to the ability of the Confederation Congress gracefully to do nothing, and to the exhaustion that followed the end of the war, rather than to any outstanding statesmanship or even leadership. Again, we can properly say of the period of confederation, that all was well that ended well.

Those years have rightly been called "the critical period of American history." But for crisis—in this case a crisis of peace—there would have been no union: you the Members of the Senate and the House; you the Chief Justice and Associate Justices and I, the President of the United States, would not be here on this 4th of March, a century and a half later.

It is well to remember that from 1781 to 1789 the 13 original States existed as a Nation by the single thread of Congressional government, and without an Executive or a Judicial branch. This Annual Assembly of Representatives, moreover, was compelled to act not by a majority but by States, and in the more important functions by the requirement that nine States must consent to the action.

Real Meaning of Horse and Buggy Days

In actual authority the Congresses of the Confederation were principally limited to the fields of external relations and the national defense. The fatal defect was, of course, the lack of power to raise revenue for the maintenance of the system; and our ancestors may be called at the least optimistic if they believed that 13 sovereign republics would promptly pay over to the Confederation even the small sums which were assessed against them for the annual maintenance of the Congress and its functions.

Furthermore, the effect of the existing methods of transportation and communication retarded the development of a trul national government far more greatly than we realize today—and that was true throughout the first half century of our Union. You have heard the phrase the "horse and buggy age." We use it not in derogation of the men who had to spend weeks on the rough highways before they could establish a quorum of the Congress, not in implication of inferiority on the part of those who perforce could not visit their neighbors in other states and visualize at first hand the problems of the whole of an infant nation.

We use it rather to explain the tedious delays and the local antagonisms and jealousies which beset our early paths, and we use it perhaps to remind our citizens of today that the automobile, the railroad, the airplane, the electrical impulse over the wire and through the ether leave to no citizen an excuse for sectionalism, for delay in theh execution of the public business or for a failure to maintain a fulu understanding of the acceleration of the processes of civilization.

Thus the crisis which faced the new nation through its lack of national powers was recognized as early as 1783, but the very slowness of contasts prevented a sufficient general perception of the danger until 1787, when the Congress of the Confederation issued a call for the holding of a constitutional convention in May.

So Ended the Crisis

We are familiar with the immortal document which issued from that convention; of the ratification of it by sufficient states to give it effect; of the action of the Confederation Congress which terminated its own existence by calling on the first Federal Congress to assemble on March 4th, 1789.

We know of the month's delay before a quorum could be attained; of the counting of the ballots unanimously cast for General Washington; of his notification; of his triumphal journey from Mount Vernon to New York; and of his inauguration as first President on April 30th.

So ended the crisis. So, from a society of 13 republics was born a Nation with the attributes of nationality and the framework of permanence.

I believe that it has been held by the Supreme Court that the authority of the Articles of Confederation ended on March 3, 1789. Therefore the Constitution went into effect next day.

That Constitution was based on the theory of representative government, two of the three branches of its Government being chosen by the people, directly in the case of the House of Representatives, by elected legislatures in the case of Senators, and by elected electors in the case of the President and the Vice-President.

It is true that in many States the franchise was greatly limited, yet the cardinal principal of free choise by the body politic prevailed. I emphasize the words "free choice" because until a very few years ago this fundamental, or perhaps I should call it this ideology of democracy, was in the ascendant throughout the world, and nation after nation was broadening its practice of what the American onstitution had established here so firmly and so well.

Essentials of Safety

The safety of the system of representative democracy is in the last analysis based on two essentials; first, that at frequent periods the voters must choose a new Congress and a new President; and second, that this choice must be made freely, that is to say without any undue force against or influence over the voter in the expression of his personal and sincere opinion.

That, after all, is the greatest difference between what we know as democracy, and those other forms of government which though they seem new to us, are essentially old—for they revert to those systems of concentrated self-perpetuating power against which the representative democratic system was successfully launched several centuries ago.

Today, with many other democracies, the United States will give no encouragement to the belief that our processes are outworn, or that we will approvingly watch the return of forms of government which for 2000 years have proved their tyranny and their instability alike.

With the direct control of the free choosing of public servants by a free electorate, the Constitution has proved that this type of government cannot long remain in the hands of those who seek personal aggrandizement for selfish ends, whether they act as individuals, as classes or as groups. It is therefore in the spirit of our system that our elections are positive in their mandate, rather than passive in their acquiescence. Many other nations envy us the enthusiasm, the attacks, the wild over-statements, the falsehood intermingled gayly with the truth that marks our general elections, because they are promptly followed by acquiescence in the result and a return to calmer waters as soon as the ballots are counted.

We celebrate the completion of the building of the constitutional house. But one essential was lacking—for the house had to be made habitable. And even in the period of the building, those who put stone upon stone, those who voted to accept it from the hands of the builders knew that life within the house needed other things for its inhabitants. Without those things, indeed, they could never be secure in their tenure, happy in their toil and in their rest.

The Bill of Rights

And so there came about that tacit understanding that to the Constitution would be added a Bill of Rights. Well and truly did the First Congress of the United States fulfill that first unwritten pledge; and the personal guarantees thus given to our individual citizens have established, we trust for all time, what has become as ingrained in our American natures as the free elective choice of our representatives itself.

In that Bill of Rights lies another vast chasm between our representative democracy and those reversions to personal rule which have characterized these recent years.

Jury Trial—Do the people of our own land ever stop to compare that blessed right of ours with some processes of trial and punishment which of late have reincarnated the "justice" of the Dark Ages? The taking of private property without due compensation would we willingly abandon our security against that in the face of the events of recent years? The right to be safe against unwarrantable searches and seizures—read your newspapers and rejoice that our firesides and our households are still safe.

Freedom to assemble and petition the Congress for a redress of grievances—the mail and the telegraph bring daily proof to every Senator and every Representative that that right is at the height of an unrestrained popularity.

Freedom of Speech—Yes, that too is unchecked, for never has there been so much of it on every side of every subject. It is indeed a freedom which because of the mildness of our laws of libel and slander, goes unchecked except by the good sense of the American people. Any person is constitutionally entitled to criticize and call to account the highest and the lowest in the land—save only in one exception. For be it noted that the Constitution itself protects Senators and Representatives and provides that "for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place." And the immunity is most carefully not extended to either the Chief Justice or the President.

Freedom of Press Unchallenged

Freedom of the Press—I take it that no sensible man or woman believes that it has been curtailed or threatened or that it should be. The influence of the printed word will always depend on its veracity, and the nation can safely rely on the wise discrimination of a reading public which with the increase in the general education is able to sort truth from fiction. Representative democracy will never tolerate suppression of true news at the behest of government.

Freedom of Religion—That essential of the rights of mankind everywhere goes back also to the origin of representative government. Where democracy is snuffed out there, too, the right to worship God in one's own way is circumscribed or abrogated. Shall we by our passiveness, by our silence, by assuming the attitude of the Levite who pulled his skirts together and passed by on the other side, lend encouragement to those who today persecute religion or deny it?

The answer to that is "no," just as in the days of the first Congress of the United States it was "no."

Not for freedom of religion alone does this Nation contend by every peaceful means. We believe in the other freedoms of the Bill of Rights, the other freedoms that are inherent in the right of free choice by free men and women. That means democracy to us under the Constitution, not democracy by direct action of mob; but democracy exercised by representatives chosen by people themselves.

Here in this Great Hall are assembled the present members of the Government of the United States of America—the Congress, the Supreme Court and the Executive. Our fathers rightly believed that this Government which they set up would seek as a whole to act as a whole for the good governing of the nation. It is in the same spirit that we are met here today, 150 years later, to carry on their task. May God continue to guide our steps.

President Explains Use 'Horse and Buggy Age'

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Supreme Court learned first hand from President Roosevelt today his meaning of the phrase—"The horse and buggy age."

Mr. Roosevelt said in his address to Congress—with the Court in attendance—that the phrase was not used in "derogation." He added:

"We use it rather to explain the tedious delays and the local antagonisms and jealousies which beset our early paths, and we use it perhaps to remind our citizens of today that the automobile, the railroad, the airplane, the electrical impulse over the wire and through the ether leave to no citizen an excuse for sectionalism, for delay in the execution of the public business or for a failure to maintain a full understanding of the acceleration of the processes of civilization."

Mr. Roosevelt first used the expression in a press conference after the High Court's invalidation of the NRA, which he said took the country back to the "horse and buggy" days.

South Carolina Considers Restricting Pardon Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER, S. C.—Several proposals are before the South Carolina Legislature to remove or limit the Governor's power over pardons and paroles of criminals.

Frank A. McLeod, of Sumter, solicitor of the Third Judicial Circuit for many years, judges the question from his long experience in contacting and working with criminals of every sort and description. Commenting on pardons and paroles, he says:

"Probably the greatest power with which the Governor is vested is that of pardon and parole. It can be used in such a way as to bring disgrace upon the State and make the State a haven and refuge for the worst type of criminal, yet it can be used to the great benefit of the State. No one man should have the authority to use the pardoning power, except in one case—communtation of a death sentence. When this burden is before a board of review, it means the responsibility is spread out, and no one particular individual feels the direct personal responsibility.

"If the responsibility is left to the Governor, he alone is responsible. Individual responsibility is keener and greater than collective responsibility. The Government or a Pardon Board should be strictly prohibited by law from granting either a parole or a pardon to anyone while a fugitive from justice. A Pardon Board is a useless and expensive luxury and a fit and proper place to pass the buck and be a means of an alibi for the Governor.

"There should be a board elected or appointed in such a way that it would be free from politics and composed of individuals, both men and women, who are well trained in psychology, sociology, and criminology. The board should have power to parole at its discretion, but the power of pardon should never be vested in any agency of government except the General Assembly. Pardon is as complete a restoration of the law violator, or criminal to his or her original status, as it is legally possible to be.

"If the General Assembly passed on each individual, it should be referred to a committee for a report, and before it should come before this body it should have the endorsement of a proper State board. The ideal system, if properly controlled, is the parole system wholly independent upon the 'good behavior' of the parolee. There should be a law fixing it so that a parole when so granted should keep the original sentence from expiring.

"Under the system which we have in South Carolina, the Governor is the sole judge of whether or not a parolee has violated his parole. There is absolutely no supervision or check upon the parolee, nor is there any agency whatsoever looking to the rehabilitation, readjustment, or the prospective employment of one who is about to be paroled. He comes out of prison under such circumstances without restraint or guidance. It is a very difficult matter to guide an individual in the transition from the life as a prisoner to the life which he is to lead in the community.

"The Parole Board should consist of at least six members who should be full-time workers, and of a staff of at least 46 members, this would give one for each county in the State. No one should be eligible for a position on the Board or Staff unless he is well trained in this particular class of work. North Carolina has the following: Field Parole Staff, eight members; Field Welfare Staff eight members; Local Welfare Supervision Units, 369 men and women—from one to 14 to each County—there are 100 Counties which would give an average per County of 3.69.'

Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, of North Carolina, said:

"It will be my policy to lend the full weight of my office to the further expansion of parole, probation and penal reform It is not enough to be concerned with arrest, conviction and imprisonment. To ignore the economic and social consequences of punishment is to invite dire results and to increase rather than diminish this scourge of crime."

Air Industry Seeks General Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Participation in international efforts to standardize the aeronautical industry was voted at a meeting of the principal aeronautical organizations in this country here this week.

Plans for the work, which will be carried out by the International Standards Association, a federation of the national standardization bodies of 26 countries, include agreement on sizes and specifications for the more commonly used parts of airplanes and airplane engines and specifications for fuels.

According to an announcement of the American Standards Association, at whose office the meeting was held, the benefits from an international agreement would affect all those interested in, or dependent upon, airplanes and would lead to important economies and other advantages to the operator, manufacturer and the public.

It is held that international agreement would help the American export trade, since it would make replacements for American craft more readily obtainable in foreign countries. It would also heighten safety by unifying safety regulations and providing a common ground for the exchange of experience.

Standardization, it was stressed, would enable an airplane operator to obtain even in foreign countries necessary supplies and replacements for his airplane and to refill his tank with fuel that would not require readjustments of his motor.

The meeting recommended that the American Standards Association organize a committee of all groups represented to insure effective American participation in the international work. It was agreed to place this work under the technical leadership of the Society of Automotive Engineers, which for years has engaged in the development of industry standards in the airplane field.

Physical Culture Firm Reprimanded for Claims

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced March 3 it had ordered Charles Atlas, Ltd., New York, to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of correspondence courses in physical culture.

The Commission said its findings were that while the correspondence courses may be beneficial they will not accomplish results claimed.

Speech of Chief Justice to Congress

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The text of the address by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes today at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress follows:

The most significant fact in connection with this anniversary is that after 150 years, notwithstanding expansion of territory, enormous increase in population and profound economic changes, despite direct attack and subversive influences, there is every indication that the vastly preponderant sentiment of the American people is that our form of government shall be preserved.

We come from our distinct departments of governmental activity to testify to our unity of aim in maintaining that form of government in accordance with our common pledge.

We are here not as masters, but as servants, not to glory in power, but to attest our loyalty to the commands and restrictions laid down by our sovereign, the people of the United States, in whose name and by whose will we exercise our brief authority.

Devotion to Principles

If as such representatives we have, as Benjamin Franklin said—"no more durable pre-eminence than the different grains in an hourglass"—we serve our hour by unremitting devotion to the principles which have given our government both stability and capacity for orderly progress in a world of turmoil and revolutionary upheavals.

Gratifying as is the record of achievement, it would be extreme folly to engage in mere laudation or to surrender to the enticing delusions of a thoughtless optimism.

Forms of government, however well contrived, cannot assure their own permanence.

If we owe to the wisdom and restraint of the fathers a system of government which has thus far stood the test, we all recognize that it is only by wisdom and restraint in our own day that we can make that system last.

If today we find ground for confidence that our institutions which have made for liberty and strength will be maintained, it will not be due to abundance of physical resources or to productive capacity, but because these are at the command of a people who still cherish the principles which underlie our system and because of the general appreciation of what is essentially sound in our governmental structure.

Live in New World

With respect to the influences which shape public opinion, we live in a new world. Never have these influences operated more directly, or with such variety of facile instruments, or with such overwhelming force.

We have mass production in opinion as well as in goods. The grasp of tradition and of sectional prejudgment is loosened. Postulates of the past must show cause.

Our institutions will not be preserved by veneration of what is old, if that is simply expressed in the formal ritual of a shrine.

The American people are eager and responsive. They listen attentively to a vast multitude of appeals and, with this receptivity, it is only upon their sound judgment that we can base our hope for a wise conservatism with continued progress and appropriate adaptation to new needs.

We shall do well on this anniversary if the thought of the people is directed to the essentials of our democracy.

Democracy Still Undisturbed

Here in this body we find the living exponents of the principle of representative government,—not government by direct mass action, but by representation which means leadership as well as responsiveness and accountability.

Here, the groundswells of autocracy, destructive of parliamentary independence, have not yet upset or even disturbed the authority and responsibility of the essential legislative branch of democratic institutions.

We have a National Government equipped with vast powers which have proved to be adequate to the development of a great nation, and at the same time maintaining the balance between centralized authority and local autonomy.

It has been said that to preserve that balance, if we did not have States we should have to create them.

In our 48 States we have the separate sources of power necessary to protect local interests and thus also to preserve the central authority, in the vast variety of our concerns, from breaking down under its own weight.

States Afford Outlet

Our states, each with her historic background and supported by the loyal sentiment of her citizens, afford opportunity for the essential activity of political units, the advantages of which no artificial territorial arrangement could secure.

If our checks and balances sometimes prevent the speedy action which is thought desirable, they also assure in the long run a more deliberate judgment.

And what the people really want, they generally get. With the ultimate power of change through amendment in their hands, they are always able to obtain whatever a preponderant and abiding sentiment demands.

We not only praise individual liberty but our constitutional system has the unique distinction of insuring it.

Our guaranties of fair trials, of due process in the protection of life, liberty and property—which stands between the citizen and arbitrary power—of religious freedom, of free speech, free press and free assembly, are the safeguards which have been erected against the abuses threatened by gusts of passion and prejudice which in misguided zeal would destroy the basic interests of democracy.

We protect the fundamental right of minorities, in order to save democratic government from destroying itself by the excesses of its own power.

Individual Liberty Vital

The firmest ground for confidence in the future is that more than ever we realize that, while democracy must have its organization and controls, its vital breath is individual liberty.

I am happy to be here as the representative of the tribunal which is charged with the duty of maintaining, through the decision of controversies, these constitutional guaranties.

We are a separate but not an independent arm of government. You, not we, have the purse and the sword. You, not we, determine the establishment and the jurisdiction of the lower Federal courts and the bounds of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The Congress first assembled on March 4, 1789, and on Sept. 24, 1789, as its twentieth enactment, passed the Judiciary Act—to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States—a statute which is a monument of wisdom, one of the most satisfactory acts in the long history of notable congressional legislation.

It may be said to take rank in our annals as next in importance to the Constitution itself.

In thus providing the judicial establishment, and in equipping and sustaining it, you have made possible the effective functioning of the department of government which is designed to safeguard with judicial impartiality and independence the interests of liberty.

But in the great enterprise of making democracy workable, we are all partners. One member of our body politic cannot say to another—"I have no need of thee."

We work in successful co-operation by being true each department to its own function, and all to the spirit which pervades our institutions, exalting the processes of reason, seeking through the very limitations of power, the promotion of the wise use of power, and finding the ultimate security of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the promise of continued stability and a rational progress, in the good sense of the American people.

President Cites U. S. Record

(Continued from Page 1)

land ever stop to compare that blessed right of ours with some processes of trial and punishment which of late have re-incarnated the 'justice' of the Dark Ages? . . . The right to be safe against unwarrantable searches and seizures—read your newspapers and rejoice that our firesides and our households are still safe."

In effect, the President's speech was intended to be an answer to the praise of Nazism and other forms of authoritarian government recently manifested in the German-American Bund meeting in New York.

"Today, with many other democracies," said Mr. Roosevelt, "the United States will give no encouragement to the belief that our processes are outworn, or that we will approvingly watch the return of forms of government which for 2,000 years have proved their tyranny and their instability alike."

Opera Stars Sing Anthem

Upon the note of the President's address, followed by singing of the Sta Spangled Banner by Miss Swarthout and Mr. Thomas, and benediction by the Chaplain of the Senate, the joint session broke up its unprecedented meeting.

Before riding up Capitol Hill on one of his rare visits, the President and members of his Cabinet had gone across Lafayette Park to the "Church of the Presidents," St. John's Episcopal Church, as they have done on other March fours, to commemorate the anniversary of his inauguration. Beginning witn March 4, 1933, the Roosevelt family and Cabinet have attended religious services at St. John's once a year before commencing other activities of this anniversary day. It is not the anniversary of the President's second inaugural—that day, Jan. 20, now goes unmarked.

As for March 4, the President emphasized another anniversary dignity it possesses. The Supreme Court has held, he pointed out, that the authority of the Articles of Confederation ended on March 3, 1789, and therefore, said Mr. Roosevelt, the Constitution went into effect the next day. By this calculation, today is indeed an anniversary of freedom: the anniversary of the actual effectiveness of the Constitution of the United States.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Well-Balanced Social Life for the Pre-School Child

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

When Small Four-Year Olds 'Come Out' Into Society

Is a Fine Time to Teach Them the Little Courtesies and to Provide Them With Further Social Contacts

By Barbara B. Paine

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little boys and girls "come out" socially at about the age of four. The first sign of this blossoming is a sudden crop of birthday parties,—and before the astounded mother knows it, her erstwhile baby has definite social obligations, engagements, prejudices, and position.

Some mothers actually frown on this unexpected development as being altogether too formal and sophisticated for four to six year olds. A larger proportion enjoy the gay excitement of these parties but otherwise continue to ignore their child's social career. But isn't a condescending attitude entirely out of place in a situation which offers such splendid opportunities for constructive and influential action on the parent's part?

Carefully Supervised

A carefully supervised social life for pre-school children has three great advantages. It is a positive corrective to unfortunate social or recreational habits; it is an incentive to early mastery of good manners, independence, and social poise; and it gives the parent an unequaled chance to influence his small child's choice of friends and social environment.

Our next door neighbor had a very shy little boy. Nursery school helped Tommy to a certain extent, but finally his teacher suggested to Tommy's mother that she continue the good work at home by asking Tommy's favorite playmate over for afternoon play once or twice a week. After several visits to Tommy's house the playmate responded by asking Tommy in return. Tommy wept for a moment or so as his mother departed but cheered up again quickly, and is now at the age of six quite an accomplished and independent little visitor.

In another family the four-year-old son was surrounded by a coterie of girls,—sisters, neighbors, and friends. Inviting a small boy over for active play one afternoon a week regularly did much to balance the all-feminine influence. Pre-arranged social activities provide the natural solution for other awkward problems,—the only child, the children living in an otherwise childless neighborhood, the inconsiderate and bullying child who can be put in his place by an even tougher visitor, the child who feels jealous or lonely for any reason, the child who is bored in the afternoon, the child without friends.

Profited Jointly

Neddy was a quiet, unenergetic little boy who liked to sit in one spot and play with a single small toy, so Neddy's mother carefully cultivated her son's admiration for George, a climbing, active youngster. One or two afternoons every week the two little boys played together, became fast friends, and profited jointly from their association. Mrs. Parsons had two little undesirables in her neighborhood. Her daughter Ann played with them frequently until Mrs. Parsons began producing better playmates. When the visitors were present, Mrs. Parsons was unobtrusively but constantly in attendance to keep things in check, and gradually she weaned Ann away from her poor associates.

A four-year-old's social experiences usually begin at somebody's birthday party or with afternoon play. While some of my children's happiest hours have been spent at parties, they have also been to some which ended in tears. I remember one especially which became so hilarious and uncontrolled that three little guests were overexcited for several subsequent days. For that reason nursery school and kindergarten teachers usually request Friday or Saturday parties.

There are many kinds of parties to be given for the four to six-year old group. One mother specializes in parties which are suitable for four-year-olds. At three the children arrive and sit down to ice cream and cake and a favor of some sort. From about half past three they play with the new toys and favors, listen to phonograph records and perhaps have a game. They are called for promptly at 4:15, and have plenty of time in which to calm down before supper. The hostess also has time to recuperate.

My own party routine follows. At 4:30 the children arrive and are entertained with a marble hunt, a peanut hunt, or a chance to dress up in costumes. At 5:15 they have a supper of scrambled eggs, lettuce sandwiches, cocoa, ice cream and cake. After supper they play with balloons, their small five-cent favors such as magnets, small cars, and whistles; and they are removed by their mothers promptly a 6:00. I have followed this plan a number of times, and it is usually successful. A longer party even if more exciting to the participants is apt to cause tears, tempers, and over-fatigue.

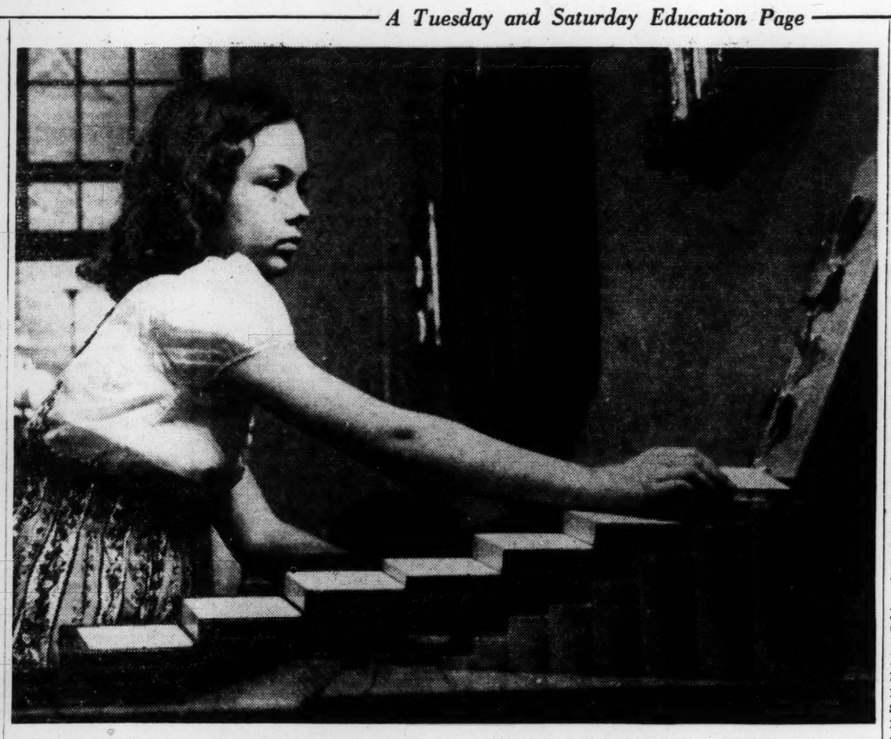
If your child has social debts in the line of parties, it is often fun to give a rather informal party on Halloween, Valentine's day, or near Easter, for example. Very few children get asked to parties who don't give an occasional one themselves for however desirable the child may be, mothers usually put pressure on their offspring to invite mainly those children whose parties he has attended himself. Teachers say that even four- and five-year-olds feel out of it when told "I'm going to Mary's party this afternoon, and you aren't," although the feeling reaches its height only after these ages.

Judicious Amount Of Research

The mother of a rather friendless little five-year-old decided to begin her daughter's kindergarten year at least under promising social auspices. She visited school several times during the first few weeks so that she could size up the children herself. Then she consulted with the teacher and discovered which children her daughter preferred and which seemed to be the most desirable playmates in relation to the daughter's temperament. Finally she gave a Halloween party whose guest list embodied all her researches, and subsequent developments showed that she had chosen wisely, for her daughter's boon companions for the rest of the year were that handpicked little coterie chosen for the party.

Since parties can become expensive for both hosts and guests, my rule is never to give a present which costs more than 25 cents,—paint boxes, coloring books, paper dolls harmonicas, small cars and trucks, doll-house furniture, carefully selected books, dominoes, and games. These are all suitable and cheap. When I am hostess, I use gay paper table cloth and napkins, make the ice cream and cake and buy each child two five-cent favors. I never have more than eight children, including the children in my family, in spite of pleas to ask the whole class; and I only wish I had adopted an even better system early,—to ask as many children to the party as the child is years old.

Part II of this article will run next Saturday.



Young Girl Demonstrating the Use of the Musical Stairs, One of the Devices Whereby Mrs. Maurine Burgess Familiarizes Pre-School Children With Musical Ideas and Notation. At the Right May Be Seen Some of the Scale-Bird Charts. Mrs. Burgess Believes in Surrounding a Little Child With Music.

Teaching Music to the Pre-School Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Something different in the field of musical education for very small children has been worked out by Mrs. Maurine D. Burgess, teacher in the University of Maryland Nursery School and the Washington College of Music.

Mrs. Burgess calls the toys and teaching materials which she has designed and developed for children of three to six years, visual aids in line with progressive educational theories. Fascinating in their gay colors, in their sizes and shapes, these toys, games, and teaching aids give thorough groundwork in the mysteries of staffs, clefs, notes, so that when a five-year-old takes his first music lesson, he finds many things familiar. He has a background of rhythm, ear training, dancing, singing, improvising, elementary composition. He has discovered many musical facts for himself. He has learned something of scale construction and notation.

Mrs. Burgess feels that the five-year-old child beginning the study of music on some instrument, should be given a staff at least five inches high. She disapproves of formal music training for children under five years, because in early years, she maintains, it is the large muscles rather than the small which the child has to learn to use.

"It is important to remember that the pre-school child retains attitudes and impressions more than words and facts," Mrs. Burgess emphasized. "An atmosphere of cheerfulness and serenity, where all problems are solved quietly does more for a child than a morning full of words. In the nursery school classes at the University of Maryland, the Washington College of Music, also in the National Child Research Center where Mrs. Laura P. MacCartney is using my visual music aids, the children hear composers' names, titles of compositions, and some musical terms. We hope that some of these words will be retained. Our first concern, however, is to draw out a pleasurable response to the finest music, to rhythm, melody, tone pictures, pitch, nature's sounds. The teaching of words and facts takes a secondary place and proceeds very gradually, logically, and leisurely.

"Nursery musical education is conducted more successfully in class instruction than privately. Nevertheless the child needs individual toys and materials."

Her toys, Mrs. Burgess maintains, are based on the idea that the small child likes to explore for his knowledge. The part that the teacher must play is one of intelligent watchfulness. The teacher must seek to develop in her charges that fine balance between self-discipline and self-expression. Musical education, she believes, is excellent for developing these character traits.

Musical habits can be encouraged in the pre-school child, says Mrs. Burgess, by suggesting that he listen carefully for sounds outdoors and indoors. Just the listening habit alone if taught in early life, is valuable music training, she feels.

The Burgess musical aids are divided into three groups: First, there are the nursery toys which are for children three to four years old. Here are included the disc keyboard and the brightly colored clearly lettered discs on the plug staff. By plugging these into the holes, a child can learn to construct simple harmonies. Soon he is singing what he constructs. Similar expression can be obtained by using the piano key blocks, the touch staff and pegs, the major scale cone, the lettered and numbered blocks which by different heights show the relative pitch positions of the ascending and descending tones. There are staff blocks and a staff house, the musical stairs with a doll to travel upward and downward, and others. The second group of nursery teaching materials is planned for the teacher directing three and four year olds. There is the visual chord, for ear training; the scale bird charts; the octave bird chart and 12 birds for presenting absolute pitch; the quarter-note bean bags; the scale indicator for use at the piano; and the completed nursery scrap book.

The third group of visual aids and games is for pupils five years to adult ages, and includes the scale bird charts and birds; the scale indicator; the staff house, the ABC game; the silent keyboard; and many others.

Flora G. Orr

Orderly Arrangement

First of Two Informal Talks to Teachers

By T. C. Elliott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is hard for those of us who teach, especially in these days of "specialists," when we have spent so much time in qualifying ourselves in our particular subjects, to remember that the information we convey to our pupils in the classroom is generally much less important than the methods of work they learn from us. Among the big things we attempt to convey to our pupils a proper sense of order and arrangement must stand very high, for it lies at the root of all scholarly achievement.

Years ago, when a teacher remained with one class most of the day, teaching various subjects, it was much more easy to notice how the child set about a given task how he disposed his books and classroom tools and set out his work. Today, when the child passes in rapid succession from one teacher to another, it is quite possible for him to be unprepared time after time, and still receive on each occasion only a slight reprimand instead of the check and constructive help that one teacher noticing the same occurrence twice would have given him. The child's sequence of preparation is from one class period to the next, but the teacher's chances of observation may be only from one subject lesson to another, at best from day to day.

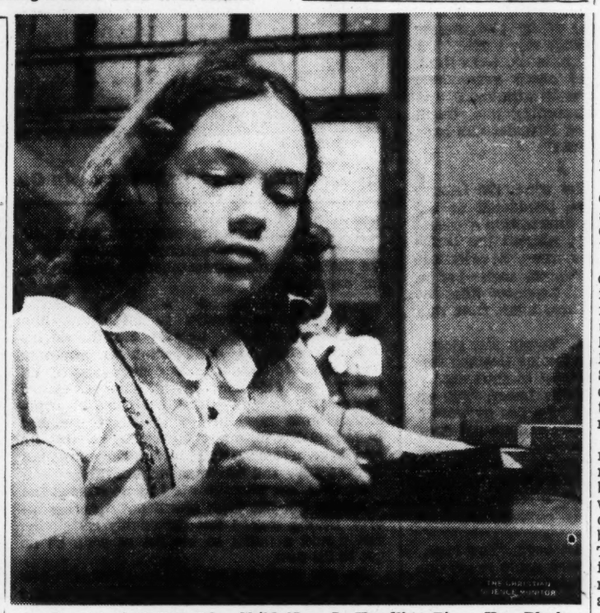
For his reason, very close cooperation between members of the same staff is extremely necessary in the simple points of orderly class procedure. A general insistence that every child shall have ready all that is necessary **before** the class begins, reinforced by a display (regularly for small children, occasionally for older) of all tools required for a given lesson, will do much to help. It is wise, too, to see that lessons end promptly and that some children are not held back so that they are unable to prepare in these small ways for their next lesson.

Children are extremely quick to notice divergencies of method among their teachers and to profit by them. How often do we hear "Oh, but Miss X **always** let us do that!"? It is worth while, too, asking ourselves just why some of us find this remark particularly irritating. We shall do well to recognize in it not merely the artful child trying to "play off" one teacher against another, but the rather despairing cry of protest against the great number of standards and requirements that differ perhaps only a little in our eyes, but greatly in the eyes of children with no experience in weighing the relative importance of routine regulations and orders.

In every school it is possible for the Staff to agree on a set of minimum requirements in the management of tools and in the setting out and arrangement of written work. In many schools a set of minimum requirements in the preparation and handling of classroom "tools" has been drawn up, and is most useful in standardizing preparation for work, to the great benefit of all. It should be done in every school; but whether there is a general understanding or not, we shall do well to see that enthusiasm to get on with our teaching, pressure of work, or forgetfulness, do not rob us and our pupils of the advantages of these very important preliminaries.

We need constantly to remind ourselves that what we do in these directions will form habits of thought and work which will remain with the child long after the actual matter of our lessons, in which he and we may be so deeply interested, has passed from his memory.

The second article will follow soon. Mr. Elliott is Headmaster of a preparatory school for boys in Surrey, England.—Editor.



Another Musical Toy. The Child Here Is Handling Piano-Key Blocks, Made Large Enough for a Pre-School Child.

Toward a Solution of the Motion-Picture Problem as It Relates To Young People

We shall make little headway in the solution of the motion-picture problem as it relates to children and youth until we apply to this problem the same social policies that we have applied to our public schools, parks, and libraries. In these areas of community welfare, we ask two questions: First, what do our citizens need? Second, what can we afford to furnish them at public expense? The same line of reasoning must be applied to the motion picture as it relates to children and youth. Where private profits and child welfare clash, private profit should give way.

To carry out such a program of child welfare in the field of the motion picture, the following activities must be pursued: First, parents and teachers must be made aware of the significant role that the motion picture is playing in the influencing of children's information, attitudes, sleep, emotions, and conduct. Emphasis should be placed on the constructive possibilities of the motion picture as an educational agent.

Second, parents and teachers must see the motion-picture problem in the context of the larger recreational problem of today. We cannot solve the motion-picture problem unless we give careful attention to the question of adequate playgrounds, good libraries, satisfactory radio programs, and other constructive uses of leisure time. It is necessary, therefore, that those concerned with motion pictures co-operate with other agencies, especially those interested in recreation.

Third, there must be experimental establishment of children's theaters offering a wide repertoire of dramatic activities of which motion-picture drama would be one. The physical housing of such theaters would not offer a problem. School auditoriums, fine-arts museums, and science museums could be utilized for this purpose. It is strange that we in the United States lag so far behind European countries in this respect. With the development of the 16-mm. sound film, however, it becomes possible greatly to extend the range of exhibition of good motion pictures. An increasingly large number of films are suitable for community showings.

Fourth, the establishment and promotion of national, state, regional, city, and county film libraries are imperative. Parent and teacher organizations in those states not having film libraries should work actively with board members, educators, and public-spirited citizens to set up such libraries. Educational films deserve much wider use in the schools than they have yet received.

Fifth, the introduction into our high-school curriculum of courses in motion picture discrimination is highly desirable. The aim of such courses shall be the development in youth of adequate standards for evaluating the social and artistic qualities of theatrical films. During the past three years thousands of teachers have begun work in this field.

Sixth, we must secure national legislation which will enable communities to choose the theatrical films they wish without the restrictive influences of such motion-picture trade practices as compulsory block-booking and blind-selling.

By Edgar Dale, in the News Letter, Published by the Bureau of Research, Ohio State University.

A Family Gift

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parent-Column Friends:

A few months before Christmas, our high school orchestra purchased a recording machine. Both of our children are members of the orchestra and were much enthused over the new device, by which they could hear their own playing. During a conversation about it at the family dinner table one evening, the thought came to us, "Why not have a record made and send to Daddy's folks, who live in far-off Sweden, and who have seen the children but once, when they were two and five years old, and have never heard them play."

Accordingly we arranged to borrow the machine, and a few evenings later the orchestra director brought it to our home, and a record was made. Daddy played master of ceremonies and opened the record by saying: "Good day to all of you! This is evening in our home. Listen in, and you will hear voices and music from America! Sister, what are you going to do?"

"I shall play 'Tango,' a piano solo for the left hand alone, for Aunt Ester, Ida and Hilda."

After her solo, Daddy continued: "Now we shall hear from Son and Mother, but before we turn the record, I see there is a little space left on this side. I thought Girlie did well with her solo, playing only with her left hand, didn't you? It would surely be a pleasure to be with all of you for Christmas, to sing and play and have a happy time together."

Having completed the first side of the record, we enjoyed hearing it played on the victrola, and then proceeded to transcribe the reverse side. Son began by saying, "I shall play 'Ave Maria' upon the violin and Mother will accompany me on the piano." After his solo, Mother concluded with, "We send herewith many loving thoughts, and wish you a very Happy Christmas and New Year!"

Before sending the record abroad, friends and relatives greatly enjoyed hearing it here. Recently a letter of most joyous and grateful appreciation came from Sweden, telling how the record has been played repeatedly, and has now been taken to relatives in another city to be enjoyed. It is "going the rounds" that all may hear it.

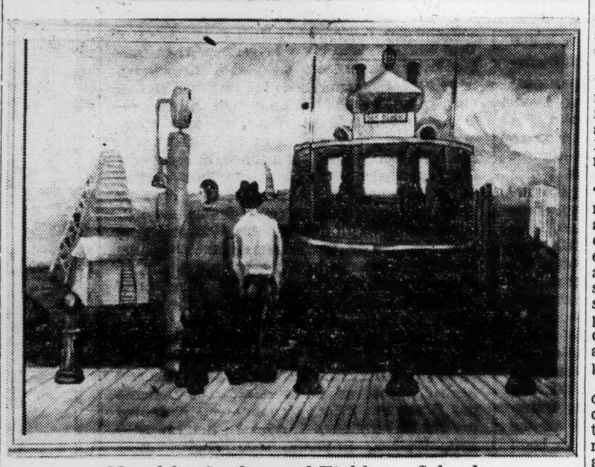
Preparations for making the record, and then the wonder of hearing it immediately after it was finished, gave us as much pleasure as the recipients, we feel sure. The children, knowing very little of the Swedish language, practiced diligently, in order to be able to speak in Swedish the few words preceding their solos, and felt a happy sense of achievement over the accomplishment.

To the dear relatives and friends in far-off lands who have not heard our voices for some 12 years, one can well imagine it was a pleasure to receive such a gift.

Anyone may have his music or voice recorded at a phonograph shop, and for the adventure alone, as well as the joy such a record brings, the fee is a nominal one. Given to those miles away, it brings a feeling of closeness such as no letter can possibly do.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

A Saturday Column



Mural by Students of Fieldston School

One of the 25 murals done during the year by students of the Fieldston School, the upper unit of the Ethical Culture Schools. The subject-matter for the murals has in general been drawn from school life, including school excursions, as here. Two or three are commentaries on the current world-wide political scene suggested by social studies. For example, one depicts the invention of printing, another Democracy and Fascism, a third the production of a newspaper, a fourth, from the study of French, is a dock scene in France. The mural shown here is a waterfront view of lower Manhattan. These murals were executed under the direction of Victor E. D'Amico of the Fieldston staff. The Ethical Culture Schools, leaders among exponents of modern education, are celebrating their sixtieth anniversary this year.

Quebec Teachers to Implement Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

Action is to be taken immediately by the Protestant teachers of the Province of Quebec, to implement in part the recent report of the Quebec Protestant Education Survey, it was decided here at a meeting of the executive of the Protestant Association of Protestant Teachers. There are recommendations in the report which the teachers can implement without recourse to the Legislature at Quebec. These sections of the report deal specifically with teaching in the classroom.

Criticism was made that the teacher sticks too slavishly to the textbook; that pupils should be instructed along much broader lines; that French conversation is not taught adequately; that visual education is not sufficiently appreciated; and that other changes should be made to bring teaching in line with the more recent approved practice.

The teachers resolved to seek the support of parents so they may be enabled to make modifications in teaching technique without objection from parents. Action is also to be undertaken along the lines of securing legislative action on the reorganization of the Protestant Committee, the establishment of greater administrative areas, and the securing of greater financial support for schools.

Formation of a committee at McGill University to study the report of the Survey Committee is also announced by Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, Principal of McGill. He states that McGill University has always been vitally interested in education everywhere, and by various methods has been closely following its procedure and evolution. Consequently, it has a profound concern with the organization and substance of the Protestant educational process in this Province and a committee consisting of members of its staff, supplemented as may be appropriate, is making a thorough study of the recent report of the Quebec Protestant Education Survey.

Exchange Between Brazil And the United States

One of the aims of the Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos is to encourage the visit of professors and students from the United States to Brazil and the sending of Brazilian scholars to the United States. In order to carry out this aim, the Instituto has offered exchange fellowships for three instructors or professors at American colleges and universities to spend six months (July through December) this year studying in Brazil. Applicants for the fellowships should be engaged in teaching the subject which they will study in Brazil and, upon their return, incorporate in their courses the results of their research. Preference will be given to one candidate in each of the following fields: Latin American history; sociology and anthropology, and medicine; but will be considered in the fields of geography, economics, literature, folklore and education. The recipients of the fellowships must be capable of doing independent research and upon their arrival in Rio de Janeiro will be put in contact with the leading authorities in their field by the Instituto. Full details may be secured from the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

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The Home Forum

Storm Call

IT SEEMED an ill-advised project, and I mentioned the fact to De Lacey. "Quite so," he said, balancing his notebook on the steering wheel and squirming out of his mittens. "Driving today is nothing to be tackled lightly." As he spoke, the February wind lunged against the car, and the street whereon we parked was blanked out in the blizzard. Snow scoured our windshield and flowed around the corner posts in a bitter stream. Then the gust slackened, and slowly we began again to distinguish lamp posts and parked cars and pedestrians struggling for shelter.

"Not to be tackled lightly," De Lacey repeated. "But when old man Nestor says to come over and see him, he means come over and see him. He's the best customer our company ever had. Worth a hundred mile drive even if it is snowing a bit. Now, let's see what I ought to take."

He poised his pencil and gave thought. This was typically De Lacey; I have seen him do it a dozen times in preparation for autumn camping trips in Canada. Nothing is left to chance; each detail of his outfit is critically considered, approved or improved in the light of last year's experience. When an emergency arises, De Lacey is just the man who will have the right gadget to meet it. He loves to acquire gadgets—but they must be good ones.

* * *

"CANDY BARS," HE began, tritely. But, as soon as he had written down the word, he scratched it out. "No. A box of rye crisp, tin of corned beef and a can of tomatoes. Do you think tomatoes would freeze? I don't believe so." He wrote those items in his book. "That ought to take care of the commissary even if I stick in a drift all night. Now—what else?"

"Overshoes," I suggested.

"Right. In case I have to hike for a farmer and a team of horses. A good, high pair of galoshes. Mittens I have. I wonder about a parka? A three or four mile walk is no joke—but, still, I could tie my muffler over my hat if necessary. No parka."

He wrote: "Galoshes, high," observing the amenities of alphabetical indexing and remembering to put in the comma.

"In case the car heater gives out, I'd better have a blanket," he said. "I have good ones at home in my camp outfit. Might as well take two, as long as I already have them." He made a note of that and paused, his eyes distant. Knowing De Lacey very well, I understood what he was imagining; I was with him in thought as he dined frigidly on corned beef and tomato juice and blanketed himself against a night in the snow. I squirmed with him as he shifted about in the tonneau of the car. I could see him next morning as he sprang from his blankets to greet the rescue party and, no less gallant than the Antarctic Byrd, welcomed the tractor drivers with a noggin of tomato juice.

"Pillow?" I suggested.

He was instantly scornful. "After all, it isn't a slumber party. I'm not really planning to sleep tonight on a public highway. I only want to be prepared, in case I get stuck. Let's think more constructively—more about overcoming obstacles." He tapped his teeth with the pencil. "A shovel. An army intrenching tool. Small and efficient; I could stick it under the back seat and carry it all the time."

* * *

ANOTHER HOWL FROM the wind. De Lacey's car, heavy though it was, shuddered at the impact. Out in the street intersection a whirlpool of snow spun dizzily, whirled the traffic officer around and rushed away. A drift was building out from the nearest curb—just a little three inch drift, but it suggested what the highway might look like three hours from now and sixty miles away.

"Mr. De Lacey," I said, "surely Mr. Nestor will forgive you if you don't come through this storm. I don't think you ought to start out."

"Old man Nestor," said De Lacey, "will sit for hours and tell you how as a boy he walked three miles to school through drifts waist high. How he did the farm chores bare-handed at twenty below, and how people nowadays are coddled and pampered until there's no gimp to them. I want Mr. Nestor to realize I'm just as tough as he is, and furthermore," he said, "he's our best customer."

He wrote again in his notebook. "Tow rope," was the new entry. "I've been going to get one anyway. They should be standard equipment on every car, though I suppose it would damage the manufacturers' self-esteem to offer them. And I think, too—" he wrote again—"that I'll include a block and tackle. It might be just the thing to get me out of a drift."

"Compass?" I hazarded.

"Have one," he murmured and touched the instrument panel. "Compensated it myself."

"Lantern?"

"Ah," he said. "That suggests something—a new bulb and a spare set of batteries for my flashlight." He wrote, and looked up. "I wonder—"

* * *

THERE WOULD BE no following him in his wondering, for his world was a delightful place of enchanting byways and clear, remote horizons; and he was, or had once been, interested in everything from archery to zoölogy. One thing, to De Lacey, always suggested a dozen others, which kept him adequately entertained but made him a difficult man to anticipate.

"I wonder about flares," he said.

"Warning flares?"

"Distress flares—the red fuses they use on railroads. I suppose they can be had at hardware stores. Well, let's see—what else?"

I sat and tried to visualize what the experience of a man might be, driving far in weather like this. Nothing occurred to me, but De Lacey evidently struck a high grade vein.

"Of all the obvious things—chains!" he exclaimed, and marked it down. "I haven't owned a set of tire chains since the hard roads came in. And another thing: anti-freeze. It wouldn't be bad to have a bucket, too, in case I want to melt snow for the radiator."

His list was growing, and De Lacey was having a truly wonderful half-hour. He was almost at the point where he would have to re-arrange the items in alphabetical order and have the list typed.

"You know," he remarked, "most failures of expeditions occur because someone didn't think enough, beforehand. It might sound ridiculous to take all these things for a drive of a few hours, but I feel the other way about it—that it would be foolhardy to start without any one of them. Have you ever read about the endless preparations natural scientists make for their ventures—stratosphere balloon flights, for example?"

* * *

I HAD, WHICH seemed to disappoint him slightly. "Well, then," he said, and flipped his notebook shut. "I can't think of anything more. I never learned to use snowshoes or I'd include a pair—they might save a lot of floundering through drifts." He pulled his overcoat around him, turned up his collar and pulled on his mittens. "I want to go upstairs and take a look at my desk. Do you mind waiting here and watching my stuff?"

He bent low into the wind as he crossed the sidewalk, his hat brim blown down across his eyes. Seeing that, I felt reasonably certain he would add a parka to his list as soon as he got to his desk.

He was gone a good fifteen minutes, while the wind moaned and sobbed and the traffic policeman beat his mittens together and dived, occasionally, for some windblown pedestrian gone suddenly out of control. The little three-inch drift by the curb built itself up to twice that size before the door of the car opened again and De Lacey stuck his head in.

"I don't have to go," he announced. "The trip is off."

"What happened?"

"I telephoned Nestor instead. Everything is settled just as well as if I had been there. Whoops!"

* * *

WE RAN THE car into a warm garage and went upstairs to the office. De Lacey pulled the page from his notebook, dated it and dropped it into a drawer.

"I want to keep that," he said. "One can't tell—I might need it sometime."

It was perhaps an hour later that he popped out of his doorway, the list again in his fingers and chagrin large on his face.

"Byrd would have done it better," he said. He ran his finger down the sheet. "Look—I forgot the can opener."

JOHN F. HAYES

Gargantuan Garden Of Chile

MY CHILEAN garden was presided over by giants and genii and trolls. I had only to put a seed in the ground, forget about it, and find in a fortnight that a life-sized plant had suddenly appeared. All the flowers were disconcertingly large; larkspur grew ten feet high, poppies were eight inches wide, violets were the size of large pansies. Masses and masses of these flowers sprang out of the ground and flourished in a way that was alarming. For sheer, riotous masses of colour and blossom and perfume they were overwhelming. It was a practical garden, too, for down its whole length ran a trellis covered with grapes; on one side of this was an orchard, on the other a vegetable garden; and at the end towards the house were the flower beds with a fishpond and fountain in the centre. There were pepper trees and gardenias and mimosas—all tall enough and thick enough to give considerable shade; and everywhere, against the house, on the walls, smothering the gates, were roses—thousands of them, enormous, perfect, heavily scented. As for the fruit from the orchard, that beggars description. The unnatural size of everything made them unfamiliar. I never recognized what I was eating—always mistaking peaches for melons, cherries for apples, grapes for pears. More bewildering still was that nothing came up and bloomed or ripened from my point of view at the right time. When I first went there in September the orchard was a mass of cherry and peach and plum blossoms; then those huge violets began to appear; by October all the spring bulbs were showing; November brought the overpowering array of roses; and as a decoration for our Christmas dinner table we had a vase of mammoth peonies surrounded by bowls of strawberries—all freshly gathered that morning. Another touch of the miraculous was added to this garden by the view just across the walls – those magnificent snow-capped Andes towering twelve thousand feet up in the air and looking close enough to touch.—From "Living Abroad," by NORVAL RICHARDSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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No Trespassing

"NO TRESPASSING, POLICE TAKE NOTICE."
There's a sign on the tree near the fence at
the edge of the field.
I'll sit on your fence, mister owner,
though my footsteps would scarcely level your
slopes
or dry your brook away.
A melting wind from the south
has mildly gathered little bits
of sounds and odors from the field
and brought them to me,
and they are all mine.
I am trespassing, police,
take notice.
See how the mist that hangs low in the valley
in quickening spirals whirls up and away,
like the ghost of the winter's last snow.
Those crooked little apple trees unbending,
the brown grass drying on the gentle hill,
the dancing stream, newly unlocked by the
sun,
and sparkling in it,
the brush of the wind through the trees,
and the odor of wet wood that it brings,
they are all mine,
more mine, mister owner, than yours,
though the deed lies dark in your dusty files.
The wind has brought them to me.
It has rolled them up to me.
It swirls them around my head.
It pours them over me.
The trees and the stream and the grass on
the slope of the hill,
they are mine.
I am trespassing.
Come, police, take notice.

HENRY SOMERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by Roseman

THE ARTIST'S DAUGHTERS: *An Oil Painting by Thomas Gainsborough*

IN "The Artist's Daughters," the lovely portrait of two children with brown eyes and rosy cheeks, Gainsborough has expressed the character of the two sisters with rare insight. And, although the picture is unfinished, it is much prized by the National Gallery in London.

Thomas Gainsborough is considered by some to be England's greatest painter. As a portrait painter, his career was a success from the start. He is said never to have posed his sitters, but painted them in the position they most naturally assumed. His portraits are marked by grace and serenity and a deep sense of beauty. Gainsborough is believed to have preferred landscape painting, and occasionally he painted rural scenes for a dealer. But, for the most part, they made little appeal to the general public and remained unsold.

As a diversion from painting, Gainsborough cultivated music and occasionally he gave concerts in his own home. Certain of his portraits, he said, were painted to music.

Spring in Derbyshire

THE coming of spring in the hills was very different from what I had experienced in Cheshire. There I had been thrilled by the many things happening all at once. To keep an account of them had been impossible.

Here there were fewer things happening, but somehow they seemed more exquisite. To discover the first wild violet hidden in the grass was as exciting as the discovery of a wood full of bluebells had been in the richer country. The delicious whiff of may-bloom from a solitary tortured thorn-tree gave me as much enjoyment as a whole bean-field had done the previous spring.

In Cheshire new leaves and flowers had, as it were, been flung before me in a fine abundance; here I had to look carefully lest I miss anything. Therefore the discoveries I made gave me a deeper pleasure.

I found in a bleak stone-ribbed lane a bed of stitchworts like a drift of snow left beneath a hawthorn, and their lacy purity was something to remember for life. Another day I saw the fluffy white seed-heads of coltsfoot swinging in the grass, and thought I had never seen anything prettier. In Cheshire the stitchworts and coltsfoots had been nothing. There had been lots of flowers much prettier and rarer which drew attention.

In Cheshire, too, bird-life had been much more abundant. There had been a thousand spring songs. Here there were not nearly so many, but I could hear them better.

There is a silence in all deep country, but over flat land it is a heavy silence. Amid the hills it is a much lighter, more fragile-seeming thing. Sounds appear to *ring* in it, resonant, like the clapper in a mellow bell. The song of a wren or goldcrest among trees is lost. But listen to a wren in a gorse-bush on a bleak hill slope! . . .

Down in the valley woods I found certain dells where the slopes appeared to hold and amplify the songs of thrush and blackbird, so that they flowed upward in one ecstatic, indescribable melody. There was a little outjutting knoll among beech-trees where I went evening after evening just for the joy of listening. All the woods below would be full of song, each bird by the echo made to sound like two.

Although the hill slopes above were so sparse in bird-life, here it seemed in the narrow dells there was a greater concentration than I had ever known elsewhere.

They sang on long after dusk, falling asleep at last one by one, while the lights on the hills began to peep out like friendly glow-worms on a dark, high hedge.—CRICHTON PORTEOUS, in "Farmer's Creed." (London: Harrap.)

Portrait

A GENTLE seriousness enfolds
The quiet stillness of her face,
Till sudden little gusts of fun
Make battle for an equal place;
And show that hidden laughter lies
Like sun-trapped pools within her eyes.

The soft wool slips contentedly
Between the fingers, deftly swift,
While changing thoughts, like summer clouds,
Word-blown across her forehead drift.
The leaping fire-flames catch and share
The silvern brightness of her hair.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

"The conscientious are successful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 340): "The conscientious are successful. They follow faithfully; through evil or through good report, they work on to the achievement of good; by patience, they inherit the promise." Then she adds the inspiring message, "Be active, and, however slow, thy success is sure: toil is triumph; and—thou hast been faithful over a few things." These words cannot fail to cheer those whose best efforts seem to be defeated, unacknowledged, or unrewarded. Perhaps one's labor of love for another's good involves giving up one's own cherished plans. Sometimes ingratitude, misjudgment, or selfish acceptance of all favors seems to take the joy from loving service. Many are striving against apparently overwhelming odds to gain health, or the right place in which to be happy and useful. But the blessed truths of Christian Science will enlighten and comfort all. This pure religion rouses and sustains faith in ever-present good, until victory is deserved and won.

A student of this Science seemed to experience retrogression and lack. Much comfort was gained from the words quoted above; but the counsel to be patient seemed to her a stumbling block. She thought willfully: "A patient person only invites imposition and seldom progresses. How can one be both patient and active?" But rushing about with self-willed purpose only resulted in more confusion and disappointment. Then the humble desire to learn more about true patience was rewarded. A dictionary defines patience as a state of being "expectant with calmness."

This beautiful meaning inspired the right reasoning which eventually brought harmony into her affairs. Was she expecting only the activity of good? Was she willing to exclude suggestions of impatience, fear, determined human outlining, and a witless weight of false responsibility? Surely these nagging negations of God's power and presence were not to be accepted as real. No credence is given to mortal mind's reports of human failure by one who calmly and expectantly waits on divine Love to reveal the right way. Does not the prophet Isaiah declare (Isaiah 30:15), "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength"?

But someone may say: "My problem is different and more difficult. It is a diseased condition of body which is still painfully evident in spite of conscientious efforts to realize harmony. I have lost courage and even the desire to be well." The fearful bewilderment which sometimes accompanies a protracted healing is destroyed by uniting one's thought more closely with ever-present Life, Truth, Love. It is a time for honest self-examination and correction. Sometimes the desire to be comfortable in matter, or indifference to small evidences of progress, keeps one in bondage. Perhaps suggestive advertising or uninvited diagnoses have planted seedlings of fear which must be uprooted and destroyed. It is always worth while to ponder Mrs. Eddy's significant statement on page 218 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "The reports of sickness may form a coalition with the reports of sin, and say, 'I am malice, lust, appetite, envy, hate.'" But gratitude, love, true patience, and self-mastery invoke the divine aid, which destroys every unholy alliance.

Christian Science promises the rich blessings of courage, inspiration, and fulfillment which nullify the human plaint, "If I could only be as successful today as in former years," or, "A fatal mistake in the past prevents me from being successful anywhere." The great truth that God, ever-present, infinite Mind, is the one source of man's abilities and possibilities, frees men from such self-torturing beliefs.

Intelligence, resourcefulness, expectancy, and the will to do right are precious Mind-qualities which the real man ever reflects. These qualities, or spiritual ideas, can never deteriorate or be lost. There is always a place where they are needed to prosper some worth-while activity. Adolescence, middle age, decadent faculties are false beliefs about man's true individuality. God's idea, man, is eternally active, useful, and happy.

On page 252 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy tells us that Christian Science "encourages and empowers the business man and secures the success of honesty." God, good, is All; and evil, being unreal, has no intelligence to harm, or to hinder, a righteous activity, to further its—evil's—own purpose. One should resist evil's subtle, false persuasion that honesty is helpless, while shifty or villainous practices appear to succeed. Honesty should not be thought of as a "policy," but recognized as an invulnerable quality of Mind, which man expresses, and whose success is ensured by the protective power of God. All may rely upon the spiritual truths revealed by Christian Science and press on courageously "to the achievement of good," man's eternal heritage.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Lilac Triolet

WE SAW a lilac in the rain today
And, laughing, stooped to touch its petals frail;
And then we picked it, just because our hearts were gay.
We saw a lilac in the rain today.
We held it up to catch the spray,
And, we together, smelled its fragrance pale.
We saw a lilac in the rain today
And, laughing, stooped to touch its petals frail.

BARBARA BERANGER

„Die Gewissenhaften sind erfolgreich"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MARY BAKER EDDY schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 340): „Die Gewissenhaften sind erfolgreich. Sie folgen getreulich; in bösen oder in guten Tagen arbeiten sie auf das Vollbringen des Guten hin; durch Geduld ererben sie die Verheißung". Dann fügt sie die ermutigende Botschaft hinzu: „Sei tätig, so ist dein Erfolg, wenn auch noch so langsam, gewiß: Ausdauer ist Sieg und—du bist über wenigem getreu gewesen". Diese Worte können nicht verfehlen, diejenigen zu ermuntern, deren Anstrengungen anscheinend vereitelt, verkannt oder nicht belohnt werden. Vielleicht schließt unsere Liebesarbeit für das Wohl eines andern das Aufgeben unserer eigenen Lieblingspläne in sich. Manchmal scheint Undank, falsche Auffassung oder selbstisches Annehmen aller Gefälligkeiten die Freude am liebevollen Dienen zu töten. Viele kämpfen mit scheinbar überwältigenden Schwierigkeiten, um Gesundheit oder den rechten Platz zu erlangen, auf dem sie glücklich sein und sich nützlich erweisen können. Aber die gesegneten Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft werden alle erleuchten und trösten. Diese reine Religion weckt und erhält den Glauben an das immer gegenwärtige Gute, bis der Sieg verdient und gewonnen ist.

Eine Anhängerin dieser Wissenschaft schien Rückschritt und Mangel zu erfahren. Die oben angeführten Worte erfüllten sie mit großem Trost; aber den Rat, geduldig zu sein, empfand sie als Stein des Anstoßes. Eigensinnig dachte sie: „Wer geduldig ist, wird nur leicht mißbraucht und macht selten Fortschritt. Wie kann man geduldig und zugleich tätig sein?" Aber ihr Umherrennen in eigensinniger Absicht hatte nur größere Verwirrung und Enttäuschung zur Folge. Dann wurde das demütige Verlangen, wahre Geduld besser verstehen zu lernen, belohnt. Ein Wörterbuch erklärt Geduld als einen Zustand „ruhigen Erwartens".

Diese schöne Bedeutung regte sie zu rechtem Nachdenken an, das schließlich Harmonie in ihre Angelegenheiten brachte. Erwartete sie, daß nur das Gute am Werk war? War sie willens, Einflüsterungen der Ungeduld, der Furcht, festgesetzten menschlichen Planens und einer sinnlosen Last falscher Verantwortung zurückzuweisen? Diese nagenden Verneinungen der Macht und Gegenwart Gottes durften doch nicht als wirklich angenommen werden. Wer ruhig und hoffnungsvoll erwartet, daß die göttliche Liebe den rechten Weg zeigt, schenkt dem Bericht des sterblichen Gemüts über menschliches Mißlingen keinen Glauben. Hat denn der Prophet Jesaja nicht erklärt (Jes. 30, 15): „Durch Stillesein und Hoffen würdet ihr stark sein"?

Aber jemand mag einwenden: „Mein Problem ist anders und schwieriger. Es ist ein kranker Zustand des Körpers, der trotz gewissenhafter Bemühungen, Harmonie zu verwirklichen, immer noch schmerzhaft augenscheinlich ist. Ich habe den Mut verloren und sogar den Wunsch aufgegeben, gesund zu sein". Die furchterregende Verwirrung, die manchmal eine verzögerte Heilung begleitet, wird vernichtet, wenn man sein Denken inniger mit dem allgegenwärtigen Leben, der allgegenwärtigen Wahrheit und Liebe vereinigt. Es ist eine Zeit für ehrliche Selbstprüfung und Besserung. Manchmal hält einen das Verlangen nach Behaglichkeit in der Materie oder Gleichgültigkeit angesichts kleiner Fortschrittsbeweise in Knechtschaft. Vielleicht haben suggestive Annoncen oder unerwartete Diagnosen Furchtsetzlinge gepflanzt, die ausgerottet und vernichtet werden müssen. Es lohnt sich immer, über Mrs. Eddys bedeutungsvolle Erklärung auf Seite 218 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" nachzudenken, wo sie schreibt: „Die Berichte der Krankheit mögen sich mit den Berichten der Sünde verbünden und sagen: 'Ich bin Bosheit, Wollust, Begierde, Neid, Haß'". Aber Dankbarkeit, Liebe, wahre Geduld und Selbstbeherrschung rufen die göttliche Hilfe an, die jedes unheilige Bündnis vernichtet.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft verspricht die reichen Segnungen Mut, Erleuchtung und Erfüllung. Diese bringen die menschliche Klage zum Schweigen: „Wenn ich nur so erfolgreich sein könnte wie in früheren Jahren" oder: „Ein verhängnisvoller Fehler in der Vergangenheit läßt mich überall erfolglos sein". Die große Wahrheit, daß Gott, das allgegenwärtige, unendliche Gemüt, die einzige Quelle der Fähigkeiten und Möglichkeiten des Menschen ist, befreit die Menschen von solchen selbstquälenden Annahmen.

Intelligenz, Findigkeit, Erwartung und der Wille, recht zu tun, sind köstliche Eigenschaften des Gemüts, die der wirkliche Mensch immer widerspiegelt. Diese Eigenschaften oder geistigen Ideen können nie entarten oder verloren gehen. Sie sind immer irgendwo nötig, um einer rechtmäßigen Tätigkeit zum Gelingen zu verhelfen. Jugend, gereiftes Alter, abnehmende Fähigkeiten sind falsche Annahmen über des Menschen wahre Individualität. Gottes Idee, der Mensch, ist ewig tätig, nützlich und glücklich.

Auf Seite 252 in "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mrs. Eddy, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft „den Geschäftsmann ermutigt und befähigt und den Erfolg der Ehrlichkeit sichert". Gott, das Gute, ist das All, und das Böse, das unwirklich ist, hat keine Intelligenz, eine gerechte Tätigkeit zu beeinträchtigen oder zu verhindern, um seinen—des Bösen—eigenen Zweck zu begünstigen. Man sollte der tückischen, falschen Überredung des Bösen, daß Ehrlichkeit hilflos, frevelhaftes oder niederträchtiges Treiben dagegen erfolgreich sei, widerstehen. Ehrlichkeit sollte nicht als menschliche Klugheit angesehen, sondern als eine unverletzliche Eigenschaft des Gemüts erkannt werden, die der Mensch ausdrückt, und deren Erfolg durch die beschützende Kraft Gottes gesichert ist. Jedermann kann sich auf die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllten geistigen Wahrheiten verlassen und mutig „auf das Vollbringen des Guten", des Menschen ewiges Erbe, hinsteuern.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1939

Boston Massacre Day Is Linked to Justice

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's action in response to a request that he intervene in the fast-growing dispute between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor which threatens to spread over a wide sector of Boston, was anxiously awaited today by the two rival organizations.

Following boycotting yesterday of several C. I. O. plants by A. F. of L. truckmen, longshoremen and shippers, which resulted in closing today of some of the plants, Michael F. Widman, President of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, sent a letter to the Governor asking his aid in affecting a quick and amicable settlement.

The Governor's intervention was asked to prevent what Mr. Widman said "may otherwise well become a major catastrophe to the people of the Commonwealth." This catastrophe, he continued, "threatens to impose serious inconvenience and even actual human suffering upon the public."

In addition to his letter to the Governor, Mr. Widman said his organization has proposed a three-point peace formula to Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Upon the failure yesterday of the opposing groups to settle their differences at an informal conference with the State Labor Relations Commission, an embargo was placed on four large concerns with the statement from John J. Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L., that more transportation would be halted today and this process would continue against all employers who have C. I. O. organizations in their plants "until the C. I. O. is "driven out of Boston."

The dispute arose when the C. I. O. filed complaints with the State Labor Relations Commission asking an election to determine the collective bargaining agents for the employees of several Boston Markets. The A. F. of L. has a closed shop agreement with the markets but the C. I. O. charges that the majority of the market employees petitioned for the C. I. O. to represent them in collective bargaining. The C. I. O. said they were willing to rest their case with the Labor Commission if the A. F. of L. would do the same.

Launching of Cristobal Adds New Ship to Merchant Marine

(Continued from Page 1)

lifeboats on the three Panama Railroad ships to insure safe launching even if the vessel is listed sharply to one side. The lifeboats that are not motorized will be operated by hand levers connecting with the propellers, instead of by oars, so that any passenger can control them.

When ready for service, each of the three ships will have accommodations for 206 first class passengers in 70 staterooms, each room having a private shower or bath. On A deck are eight verandas, around which series of staterooms are grouped, so that any room will have a view of the sea—the equivalent to an outside room.

The large dining rooms are to be air-conditioned. A spacious hall, lounge, clubroom and children's playroom are included in the list of public rooms. An outdoor, tiled, swimming pool will be located on the boat deck.

Each of the three vessels cost $4,040,000 and are 10,000-ton modern liners, 486 feet long, 64 foot beam, designed by George S. Sharp, with steam turbines and twin screws. The Panama—first of the three to be launched—went down the ways Sept. 24 and was put through builders' trials this week. It is expected to go into service for its first trip from New York on March 30. Second was the Ancon, launched Dec. 10 and expected to make its first voyage June 8. The Cristobal is due to enter service July 6.

Quarters for Crew

A distinction of the Cristobal—significant of the trend of the times—is the arrangement for accommodations for the crew. Specifications call for quarters that are equivalent to passenger accommodations on many American ships, and, in fact, are of a standard almost equal to the passenger quarters on these three new ships themselves.

The crews have separate verandas so that their inside staterooms become the equivalent of outside rooms. They have bathrooms well above the requirements of the law with the same fixtures and finishes as in passenger quarters. Innovations in the way of improved berth lights, special lockers and facilities have been provided for the crew to afford utmost comfort and attractiveness to American seafaring men.

While it is a far cry from the fine craft that slid down the ways today—426th ship launched at Fore River—back to the tiny barque of 30 tons—first ship to be built in vicinity of Boston—which was ordered by Governor Winthrop and built on the shores of the Mystic River in Medford in 1631, yet that contrast discloses the progress that has been made in the art of shipbuilding by New England craftsmen down through the years.

Shipbuilding has been one of the outstanding industries of New England, famed the world over. In fact, Donald McKay's glorious clipper ships, built at East Boston, found buyers in Europe, that speedy, graceful, tall ships might ply in the Australian trade and the rapidly growing transatlantic routes under houseflags of famous old British shipping companies.

Busiest Era

At the moment, with what is regarded as the greatest American peace-time merchant ship construction program in history under way, in addition to extensive naval building the shipyards are enjoying their busiest era since the World War. At the Fore River yards, the three ships of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, are part of $105,000,000 worth of marine property that is under construction or contracted for there. A total of 6,700 workers are employed, largest number since the boom days of the World War. Responsibility for running the yard rests on shoulders of William H. Collins, General Manager.

Other merchant construction assured for the Fore River yards, includes four steel cargo steamers of 14,400 tons each, for the American Export Lines, each to be 475 feet long, of 16½ knot speed and costing about $2,559,000 each.

Naval construction at the yard includes the $20,737,000 aircraft carrier Wasp; the $49,815,000 battleship Massachusetts, of 35,000 tons and two destroyers of 1,600 tons, the Benson and Mayo, costing about $5,200,000 each. The Fore River yards were low bidders for two cruisers which, if they are awarded the contract, will add $26,000,000 worth of business on the books of the shipyards.

Started on Farm

From a small shop on the farm of Thomas W. Watson, which bordered the Weymouth Fore River in the township of East Braintree, less than 60 years ago, to one of the largest shipyards in the United States, is the phenomenal saga of the Fore River Shipyards where ships of all sizes and types have been built for the United States and several other nations.

The humble start of today's great plant of 74 acres, and maze of buildings, is definitely linked to Alexander Graham Bell and his invention of the telephone. For, in 1883, Mr. Watson established the shop to make marine engines and financed it with money he obtained from the sale of stock in the then new telephone company.

Prior to setting up the shop to produce engines, Mr. Watson was employed by Mr. Bell. Lack of ready money made it expedient for Mr. Bell to pay his employees in part with stock in his new company. Even in those days stock in the telephone enterprise must have been wanted for Mr. Watson disposed of enough to set up the shop. In due course he took as a partner, F. O. Wellington, a highly skilled machinist, in whose honor the firm was originally called F. O. Wellington & Co.

The marine engine that the firm made its start with was of a rotary type, invented by L. G. Wing of Lexington. Once it had been perfected, it came into wide demand almost immediately for use in yachts and other small craft. In 1884 the firm's name was changed to the Fore River Engine Company.

Branched Out

As the business flourished it branched out for a time into making many other kinds of machinery, including such varied types as printing presses, refrigerating machinery, shoe machinery and electrical equipment.

But the significant development came in 1896 when the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, as it had been called since 1894, added ships' hulls to its products. Fore River Ship and Engine Company commenced to make the yachts for its own engines.

On Sept. 29, 1898, the navy department awarded Fore River contracts to build two destroyers, the Lawrence and the MacDonough. This marked its entry into the field of constructing naval tonnage and its first success was repeated the following year. For in 1899 the company obtained a contract to build the protected cruiser Des Moines. Larger facilities were in order. Even the water bordering the old yard was not deep enough to float a cruiser.

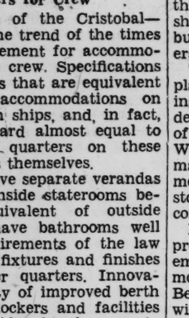
A site was selected two miles down the river and on the Quincy shore. F. F. Crane of Quincy negotiated the deal through which Fore River acquired title to this plot of 74 acres, which up to then had been used only for residential and farming purposes.

In April, 1900, work was started on the new plant and preparation for constructing the cruiser. In November the destroyer Lawrence was launched at the old yard and towed to the new establishment. And in December, the MacDonough was launched. This was the last craft to slide down the ways of the original yard. Previous to this the lightship Diamond Shoals had also been launched at the old yard. This was the first steel hull to be built by Fore River and also the first steel hull built on the South Shore. It was delivered Feb. 15, 1901, and was the last vessel to be built and fully fitted out at the old yard.

L. V. S.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening tonight and Sunday, with occasional light rain; warmer tonight with lowest temperature in upper 30's; colder late Sunday night and Monday; moderate southerly to southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Intermittent rain tonight and Sunday changing to snow Sunday afternoon or night, somewhat warmer tonight, colder Sunday afternoon, much colder Monday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Intermittent rain tonight and Sunday, warmer tonight, colder by Monday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds mostly south and southwest and overcast weather, with intermittent rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	33	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	56	56	New Orleans	64	58
Chicago	38	38	New York	36	36
Denver	18	14	Norfolk	48	40
Helena	2	2	Philadelphia	36	34
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	42	38
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	46	46
			Washington	38	36

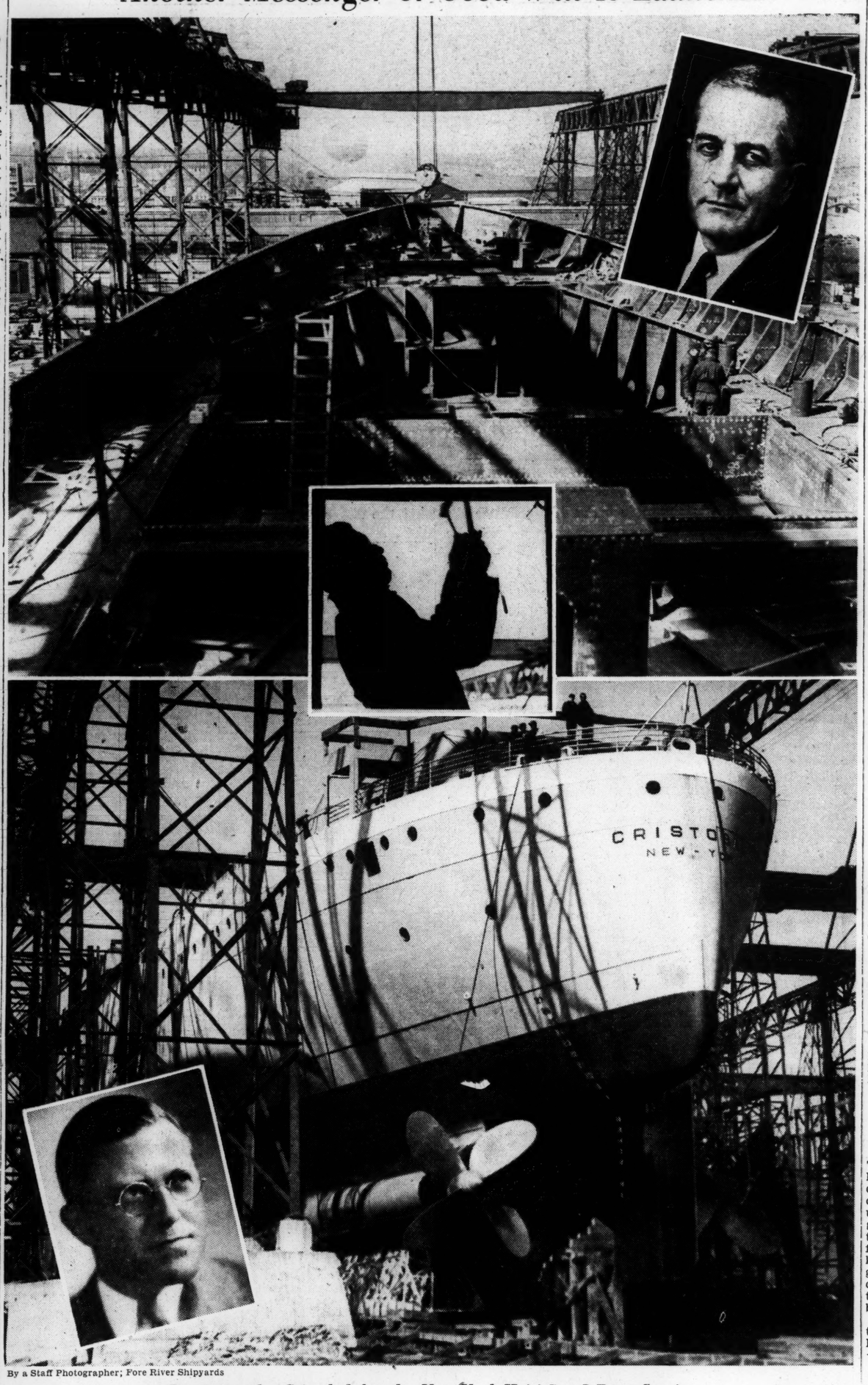
A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 4.
B—Minimum, March 3

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:12 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:34 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:03 p. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Monday, 11:28 a. m.; height, 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:06 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 6:08 p. m. Sunday.

Another Messenger of Good Will Is Launched



By a Staff Photographer; Fore River Shipyards

Preparing the Cristobal for the New York-Haiti-Canal Zone Service

Upper—Steel hull and beams of the Cristobal, one of three "safest ships in the world" now building at Fore River Shipyards, showing "firm foundation" for safety bulkheads dividing hull into several watertight compartments, practically non-sinkable.

Upper right inset—Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, Governor of Panama Canal Zone, who made the long trip to Quincy, Mass., with Mrs. Ridley, in order that Mrs. Ridley might be sponsor of the new craft.

Center inset—Craftsman putting finishing touch to hull.

Lower left inset—William H. Collins, General Manager of Fore River Shipyards of Bethlehem Steel Company, upon whose shoulders rests the job of running the plant, with contracts on the books for $105,000,000 and 6,700 employees.

Lower—Stern of the Cristobal, showing twin screws that will soon churn blue waters of the tropics. This ship and its two sister ships, now nearing completion at the Fore River yards, will have every known device for safety at sea and fireproofing.

Tomatoes in Clam Chowder? Not in New England!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 4—Tomatoes, stick to your salads!

That's the edict of the judges who tested the relative flavor of clam chowder with tomatoes, and sans tomatoes, here yesterday and then voted their approval of the bill Representative Cleveland Sleeper has presented to the Maine Legislature making it criminal to sully clam chowder with tomatoes.

Mr. Sleeper himself brewed the rock-bound, solid, substantial Maine, nontomato offering, rich, steaming, succulent. The chowder with tomatoes, sometimes known as "Manhattan Chowder" was steeped under the direction of Harry Tully, Philadelphia restaurateur and President of the International Stewards' and Caterers' Association.

"Tomato chowder," commented Representative Sleeper as he stirred, "is not really a chowder. It is a sort of vegetable soup."

"Tomatoes," insisted Mr. Tully, eyeing his work with loving gaze, "lend flavor to the clams."

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, heading the list of judges, tried a spoonful of each, and then gave his vote to the tomato-less variety. So did the others, Arthur L. Race, manager of the Copley-Plaza and vice-president of the American Hotel Association, commenting that Mr. Tully's offering should be dubbed, "tomato a la Clam."

Mr. Tully smilingly agreed with the decision.

"If a clam could vote," boasted Mr. Sleeper, "I would be elected President.

The clams continued their policy of strict silence.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Prsented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater, 8:30. Matinee Saturday only. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers, presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Going Places," with Dick Powell. 3:50, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Newsboys Home," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:15, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone.

Coolidge Corner—
"Up the River," featuring Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. 2:09, 5:07, 8:10. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:45, 6:45, 9:58.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:15, 7:25, 10:30. Also "Silver on the Stage," with William Boyd. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. Stage: Don Rice, 3 Smoothies, Herman Hyde. 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

Normandie—
"Artists and Models Abroad," with Jack Benny. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris.

Exeter—
Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." 1:45, 4:40, 7:40. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Tomorrow: Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." Also "Four Daughters," with the Lane Sisters.

Fenway and Paramount—
Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly in "Tail Spin." Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Flirting With Fate," featuring Joe E. Brown. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sandees and Wendy Barrie. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor and Florence Rice. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper Takes a Trip," starring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Girls in White," with Florence Rice. Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford and Mary Howard. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Repertory—
"Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Crowd Roars," featuring Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "No Time to Marry," with Mary Astor and Richard Arlen.

Tremont—
"Life of Emile Zola," with Paul Muni. Also Bing Crosby in "Rhythm on the Range." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis.

University—
Loretta Young in "Kentucky." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: John Garfield in "They Made Me a Criminal." Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore.

Trans-Lux—
"South Riding," featuring Ann Todd, Edmund Gwenn and Ralph Richardson. 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Newsreel Digest." 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:45, 6:20, 8:45.

Uptown—
"The Lady Vanishes," featuring Paul Lukas. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Also "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Always in Trouble," featuring Jane Withers. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Zlatko Balokovic, violin soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Malden Theater Guild—
Opening of the Malden Auditorium with "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde. Martha Abbott-Simonian, director. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Josef Hofmann, pianist. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert by the Cambridge Madrigal Society. Claude Jean Chiasson, conductor. Verne Powell, flutist. 2:30. Tapestry Gallery.

Ford Hall Forum—
Prof. Harry A. Overstreet will speak on "The Making of American Convictions." 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Saltonstall Urged to Act In Growing Labor Dispute

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today asked James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to look into the dispute between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor, which threatens to spread over a wide area of Boston industry.

The Governor's action this morning followed receipt of a request from Michael F. Widman, President of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, yesterday, for governmental intervention. Mr Widman said he wrote after American Federation of Labor truckmen and longshoremen had boycotted several C. I. O. plants, resulting in their closing.

The Governor conferred with Mr. Moriarty for some time this morning.

"Believing," relates the Governor, "that American independence demanded not only freedom from the quartering of troops, but also a fair trial for persons accused of crime, they decided it was their duty as lawyers and American patriots to face the resentment and to assist in protecting the reputation of American justice.

"They presented the law and the evidence fairly to the court and the jury with the result that all were acquitted of the charge of deliberate murder, and only two were convicted of manslaughter for firing under some provocation, but not enough to amount to the justificaton of self-defense. . . .

"The fact that the tragedy resulted, not in vengeance, but in justice, thus exemplified the liberties for which the victims died, helped to stimulate the movement for the protection of those liberties by the Bill of Rights in the Constitutions of the State and Nation.

"In these days," concluded the Governor, "when intolerance, prejudice, and forcible supression and terrorizing of individuals are again in evidence in many parts of the world, these facts should be remembered so our Bill of Rights may be understood and respected and supported."

Apple Sauce Clears Traffic Jam

It took just three good apples last night to solve as complete a traffic jam as ever baffled police and caused hundreds of motorists to join in a chorus of horn blowing.

It was at Fields Corner, Dorchester, at the height of the rush hour, that the apples, fresh from the country, exerted their influence to straighten out city traffic problems.

At the center of the jam was a horse imbued with the sit-down—or rather stand still—strike idea. Resisting all forms of persuasion it maintained a statuesque pose in the glow of changing red, green, and yellow traffic lights.

Finally someone slipped away from the crowd and came back with three apples from a nearby store. The horse graciously accepted two of them and indicated interest in the third—enough interest, in fact, to make it forget its heavy load of grain and follow its new friend out of the square for the final juicy crunching.

Wage Increases Refused in Quincy

Despite pending legislation for an increase in salaries for members of the Quincy Fire and Police Departments, the Quincy City Council yesterday voted a moratorium for one year on pay increases to all City employees and accepted a budget of $4,667,147, which does not provide for any increases.

The proposed expenditure as accepted by the Council will be substantially below the $5,038,240 spent in 1938.

In announcing the budget acceptance, Mayor Thomas C. Burgin stated that the co-operation of all City officials and employees and citizens is needed to meet a serious tax problem and urged interest in good government.

Spain the Topic of Policy Group

Indicative of the confusion in the conflict in Spain three prominent speakers voiced their opinions on the subject, "The Aftermath in Spain—Advance or Retreat of the Fascist Front" at the ninth luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley Plaza today.

Believing that General Franco's victory was not a victory for a Fiscist front, Francis X. Connolly, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief of Spain, a semi-monthly publication of Spanish War Events, told members and guests that it was rather a defeat for a Communist front in Europe.

The other two speakers, George S. Pettee, of Harvard University, and Frank E. Manuel, author of "The Politics of Modern Spain," both were of the opinion that General Franco would never have won the war without the assistance of foreign intervention.

Professor Pettee said that now the Insurgents had gained the upper hand Spain's progress will be of Fascist order. The Authoritarians, he said, will build more roads, eliminate illiteracy, and establish more elementary schools while showing little enthusiasm in higher education, and probably reducing the number of the universities.

Mr. Manuel said that the Insurgent regime will not bring permanent settlement to Spain, since there is a deep ingrained hostility among a large percentage of the people toward the Franco rule.

Engineer Gardens While He Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 4—There's been many a daffodil or hyacinth bloom or fail to bloom on office desks since Nation-wide chains of department stores popularized the sport, but of all office gardeners, H. O. Stephens, power transformer engineer of the Pittsfield General Electric Works so far keeps a lead. For years his success growing petunias in a flower box outside the office window has been the envy of all neighborhood window box gardeners.

His garden is almost an institution among employees. The office is located on the fourth floor of the large office building in the Works and the flower box is really located on a section of the roof.

Mr. Stephens, a veteran employee, is also listed as a very accomplished musician. He has been identified with the Pittsfield Symphony Orchestra for a number of years and is one of the prime movers in organizing the Stanley Club Symphony Orchestra, composed of more than 100 boys and girls, most of them sons and daughters of employees of the Pittsfield G. E. plant. He is conductor of the orchestra and has organized several glee clubs at various times.

Around the Corner—

Rhapsody by Wire—Radio editors lately have been regaled with measures from the andante movement of the "Rhapsody in Blue" when they placed phone receivers to their ears in response to call from local telegraph offices. Paul Whiteman has been sending out about 100 such singing telegrams each week to editors and radio executives, in connection with his programs. In Jacksonville, Fla., it is said the telegraph office staff was unfamiliar with the famous Whiteman theme signature, and a record of "Rhapsody in Blue" had to be purchased to deliver the messages properly. In Washington, the local office manager decided to really do justice to the idea, and hired a boys' trio for the singing. In Chicago, the voice of the girl who sang his message over the phone so impressed a booking agent that he arranged an audition for her at a large theater.

From Buttons to Music—It seems a little unusual for a button factory to be producing musical instruments, but that is what the Waterbury Button Company of Waterbury, Conn., is doing. Bakelite plastics formed the connecting link. Plastics are replacing many other materials for button making—and they are also replacing the clay of those softly whistling "sweet potatoes" tried out at one time or another by most schoolboys, and officially known as ocarinas. The Waterbury concern is turning out these instruments with great success in three colors—mahogany, brown, and black. Ocarina virtuosos say that not only do the Bakelite instruments withstand shocks without breaking or chipping, but they have a greater uniformity of tone.

Head On—A vehicle speeding in the wrong direction on a one-way traffic lane seldom passes unnoticed by other drivers—and a picture showing several cars, apparently doing just this, brought numerous letters to the editor of "The Car"—published by the Philadelphia Automobile Club. The picture, taken from the right-hand concrete strip of a divided highway, showed several cars following the English custom of keeping to the left—but on a Pennsylvania road.

To make it even more puzzling an accompanying article explained that America's universal right-side driving rule came down from Conestoga wagon days, when the driver sat, postilion style, astride the left wheel horse, veering to the right when other wagons approached.

No epoch-making traffic changes were indicated by the illustration, however. All that had happened was that the photo-engraver had made a slight slip and reversed the picture.

Rear Window Wiper—Automobiles in general seem to have been designed, almost wholly for advance—with very few provisions for retreat. To attempt to back, in the process of turning around in little-known territory, is an adventure in itself on a dark and stormy night. The dull, ruby glow of the tail light does little to relieve the dense blackness astern and—especially with the new sloping rear windows—it is apt to be impossible to see out on a snowy night anyway.

The special rear lights which have been sold lately by some accessory stores do a lot to ameliorate this condition—and now has come an electric rear window wiper.

It begins to look like a happier day for rear fenders and for shrubbery and trees beside driveways and garages.

Simpler to Twist Dial—Below a recent newspaper story telling of Jimmie Lunceford's Orchestra's broadcasts, one of those small boosters for classified advertising had been inserted to fill up a little spare space It read, "Sell the old radio—through a want ad."

Ford Hall Forum

The effect of news radiocasting on the opinions of Americans will be discussed by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, head of the department of philosophy at the College of the City of New York, at the Ford Hall Forum, Sunday evening, March 5. The title of his talk will be "The Making of American Convictions."

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Programs and Intervals

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

When people go to a concert the first thing they do is to buy a program. Without it they feel like a mariner sailing uncharted seas. How damaging to one's self-esteem to mistake early Beethoven for Mozart, or Mozart for Haydn or Johann Christian, the youngest Bach! Again, silently and unobtrusively, a program performs the useful function of a "claque" by indicating when and how much to applaud. Bach—"Ah, Bach!", Mozart—"Ah, Mozart!" we exclaim, and even though we have listened by reading the advertisements of pianos, gramophones, musical periodicals, forthcoming concerts and so on, we must not be outdone by the enthusiasm of our neighbors.

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If a modern work — "straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps"—strays within the classic gates, the listener is lost. There is a story that when a young man showed Robert Louis Stevenson a poem of Browning's and said he couldn't understand it, Stevenson replied: "I'm blessed if I know what it means; it looks like cat's meat to me." Contemporary music often looks like that to the contemporary listener. And sometimes one suspects the writers of analytical notes who devote pages to the structure of familiar classic and then skate over a modern work as if it were the thinnest of ice. Perhaps the usual labor-saving references are lacking and they begrudge the effort of breaking new ground. One's metaphors may be mixed but so are the feelings of listeners left in the lurch.

Analytical notes, by the way, were unknown to their more musically self-reliant forbears of the eighteenth century—it is unnecessary to say, here and elsewhere one has in mind the average listener and not the cultured amateur. Until about the middle of the nineteenth century programs in England were simply lists.

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Judging by every-day experience the majority of musicians still regard a program as a list and not as a plan or unity, a "composition" in itself, in fact. A producer of revue once assured the present writer that a single number, misplaced, could ruin an entire show and, rightly placed, could make one. Surely a concert program, as a whole, is no less a work of art than is a revue? Unity, a correct center of gravity, balance, contrast, in fact, all those elusive relations which constitute a musical composition or a picture are essential to the perfect program. And how often do we get it?

Now, oddly enough, these random ruminations on programs and the art of making them were provoked by—a dance recital. As this recital had two intervals of five minutes one of ten, and 14 numbers with an interval of several minutes between, there was ample time for reflection. And also for the conversation, impossible not to overhear, immediately behind one's back.

The intervals interrupting this chat took place on the stage and supplied rather a startling contrast. La Méri, wife of the impresario Guido Carreras and formerly, as the program told us, Miss Russell Meriwether Hughes of Louisville, Ky., and San Antonio, Texas, is a specialist in "ethnologic" dances. On the present occasion we were given dances from India, Java, Japan, Spain, Mexico Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, and a group of three "interpretive dances."

In London, where the dancer faces an extremely critical public, the dance recital has never been really popular. The two chief reasons are the too-frequent intermissions necessary for change of costume, whereby the artist is continually breaking contact with the audience, and the difficulty of keeping the public entertained for a whole evening. It has been pointed out that even Pavlova, for all her art and virtuosity, never appeared unsupported and that her famous solos lasted only a couple of minutes.

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La Méri has not succeeded where so many others have failed. In London we are familiar with the Oriental dance at first hand—at the moment of writing a Javanese troupe is dancing here. However authentic and gorgeous the costume, however closely the external movement is followed, the essential inner meaning and aesthetic of the Oriental dance vanish when performed by a Westerner. Only the shell remains. Simkie, the Frenchwoman of the Uday Shan-Kar company, is possibly an exception—but that, of course, may be only from the Western critic's point of view.

La Méri is obviously a cultured and accomplished artist with a charming personality. Her acting talent is undeniable and she has the gift of comedy—the "Doll" number was delightful—but the programmatic difficulties of the dance recital remained unsolved and there was the added handicap of reliance on a gramophone to supply the music.

Courtesy of the John G. Johnson Art Collection, Philadelphia

'The Unfaithful Shepherd,' by Pieter Breughel the Elder
In the Exhibition of Flemish Art at Worcester

Flemish Masters at Worcester

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

In recent years, a splendid precedent has been set by certain American museums in arranging large and important exhibitions which have interest for both the scholar and the lay spectator. The installation is accommodated to the nature of the works on exhibition, and a well-illustrated descriptive catalogue is published. The most recent noteworthy exhibition of the kind is on view currently at the Worcester Art Museum and will be shown within a few weeks at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. The exhibition consists of paintings which cover the outstanding epoch of the Flemish School, from the fifteenth through the seventeenth century.

The John G. Johnson collection of Philadelphia, abundantly represented in this current display at Worcester, gives convincing evidence of American interest in Flemish achievement. The names of Roger van der Weyden, of Memling, of Breughel, Rubens, and Van Dyke are not unfamiliar. While a good many of the pictures come from American collections, there have been some loans from Zurich, Brussels, Antwerp, and Bruges.

The galleries of primitives provide examples of sacred imagery, wrought with a peculiar technique and sentiment that have come to be associated with the early Flemish masters. They were among the first to use oil colors, and, as a consequence, the pigment is clear, bright, and sensitively modulated. They were indefatigable craftsmen, and they painted their pavements, carpets, damasks, colored glass, and jewelry with a surpassing meticulousness. They loved such accessories as might really have diverted interest from the spiritual function of the picture, but they were no less devout when they turned to the contours of the face and the gestures of the hands. The Flemish madonnas are depicted with a delicacy and idealism almost childlike. Their tender features resemble those of Flemish maidens. They are scaled down in size, in stroke, in grandeur to delicate and exquisite characterization.

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At Worcester there are many examples of direct representations which to the Flemish masters seemed true to life, although for us today they seem stylized, stiff, and disproportionate. The luxuriant draperies are painstakingly fixed in folds; the silken tresses of the women undulate in curls; the crowns which rest upon sacred heads are fancifully ornate. We have come, in recent years, to treasure just such naïveté (can we call it that?) as we perceive in these masters of the fifteenth century. In our exaggerated and sophisticated way we have sought the language of Netherlandish masters which is not only visually strong, but emotionally assertive. Here is "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata," by Jan van Eyck. The dramatic scene is represented against a panoramic background, great vistas punctuated with trees, cliffs, streams, and edifices. The Flemish could mount the most compelling biblical subjects against their own countryside, which they painted with great care and affection. This preference we may observe in most of the panels at Worcester, which lead finally to landscape exclusively by masters like Joachim Patinir and P. P. Rubens.

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The most dominating exhibit consists of two panels by Roger van der Weyden from the Johnson collection, in which the master has depicted "The Virgin and St. John" in one panel, and "The Crucifixion" in the other. The dramatic scene is composed against a simplified background, and the figures are wrought in high-pitched, dramatic characterization. Here is one exhibit which escapes the miniature treatment, is full of a devotion to factual details common among the other panels, and holds forth in a large, broad, inclusive pattern which swings vigorously into a sweeping scroll design.

There are some charming panels by Memling including the "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" from the Royal Museum of Brussels. His follower, Gerard David, is also beautifully represented in a portrait of "The Virgin Enthroned" and a Pietà, both of which are rich in the essentially Flemish traits so dear to many of us.

The sixteenth-century Flemings have been attracting more and more interest in recent years, particularly Pieter Breughel and Jerome Bosch. Of Breughel there is a gusty, earthy scene, "The Unfaithful Shepherd." Bosch is more liberally represented with his odd types and grotesque fantasies. Both Breughel and Bosch were great painters; both were great dramatists and critics. In the aftermath of abstraction, to modern critics Breughel and Bosch prove stimulating for their social commentary. Other contemporaries are represented, with less philosophy, more gaiety and downright demonstration of joy. This was the century when artists were slackening in attention to sacred themes, when they turned to their immediate environment in its awkwardness and bursting energy.

Another mood, another age is expressed in the pictures of more commonly-known masters like Rubens and Van Dyck. Rubens has borrowed whole-heartedly from the Italians, and his "Virgin and Child with Forget-me-nots" from Brussels has been painted in a fluid, undulating expanding gesture. The precision of his forebears is gone; the angularity and stiffness overcome; the delightful childlike solemnity has been replaced by genial suavity. Forms bulk large in space, their contours melt as they mount and recede in their amplitude. These Flemish masters have outgrown childhood qualities and have acknowledged sophisticated graces, encouraged by the tenor of a new era. The "Virgin and Child" by van Dyck is the antithesis of Flemish primitivism. Finally the circle is completed with the earthy, Italianate extravagances of Jordaens.

Haydn Symphonies Rescued

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Orchestrally the leading event of recent days was the first Carnegie Hall concert, on the afternoon of Feb. 26, of the New Friends of Music, beginning their panorama of neglected symphonies by Haydn which have been rescued and edited by the eminent German musicologist Dr. Alfred Einstein. The symphonies heard on this initial occasion were, respectively, No. 80, in D minor, and No. 67, in F major, each of which boasts a particularly noteworthy slow movement. The orchestra of the New Friends played the reclaimed works under the painstaking direction of Fritz Stiedry. Between the symphonies Bach's Concerto in C minor, No. 1, for two claviers and strings, was done with Frank Sheridan and Arthur Loesser as the pianists.

Earlier that afternoon John Barbirolli had conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony with Eduardo del Pueyo, a youngish Spanish pianist, as soloist in the Schumann Concerto. Mr. del Pueyo, whose only previous appearance in New York had occurred the evening before at the Philharmonic-Symphony's Students' Concert, proved to be both musicianly and accomplished technically, but it seemed as though the romanticism of the Schumann work lay outside of his province. Also on the program were a "Little Symphony in G" by Robert L. Sanders, a 32-year-old composer of Chicago, co-winner of the prize for a short work in the American Composers' Contest of 1937-38. This number Mr. Sanders conducted. The concert ended with the Fourth Symphony of Brahms conducted by Mr. Barbirolli. The Sanders symphony, in three movements, was notable for brevity and briskness. The final fugue won especial favor.

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With Wagner still in the ascendant, these penultimate days of the Metropolitan opera season have brought especially noteworthy performances of two works—"Siegfried" as a matinée on Feb. 22 and "Die Meistersinger" on the evening of Feb. 27. "Siegfried," taking its turn in the annual afternoon Wagner series, was given unabridged, as is the custom in the case of the "Ring" at these matinées, and that fact, for once, served merely to prolong the pleasures and satisfactions. In particular, the incomparable last act profits greatly by being performed entire, provided the executants are up to their several tasks.

In this case Lauritz Melchior as Siegfried fairly outdid himself. There seemed to be no end to his vocal resources, and his mezza voce was as clear and pure as his proclamations in full voice. Dramatically, too, his impersonation impresses one more and more through the thoroughness of its workmanship. The exorbitantly difficult music of Brünnhilde Kirsten Flagstad again sang in a way to beggar praise, even if she did shy at the optional high C at the end. Altogether her Brünnhilde was a noble achievement. And on a correspondingly high plane were the Erda of Karin Branzell and the Wanderer of Friedrich Schorr, who treated his voice with welcome discretion.

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The late emergence of "Die Meistersinger" was a last time as well as a first for this season, which is all the more deplorable because of the exceptional merits of the presentation. Mr. Schorr, in spite of his unbecomingly ruddy make-up, can still dominate this work thanks to the towering artistic stature of his Hans Sachs. René Maison provided a Walther of rare distinction to both eye and ear.

Mr. Vogel made his Beckmesser register without resort to clowning either as actor or as singer. Mr. Laufkoetter supplied a capital David and the Magdalene of Mme. Branzell is one of the most satisfactory ever seen and heard here. Eva remains a congenial role for Elisabeth Rethberg. Herbert Janssen as Kothner and Herbert Alsen as Pogner were new to the local cast. Mr. Janssen, though rather disappointing vocally and not altogether fortunate as to make-up, provided his part with the right pomp and pedantry. Mr. Alsen, an imposing figure, vocally left a great deal to be desired. However, the performance as a whole was unusually sympathetic and expressive, and due credit goes to Mr. Bodanzky for his important share at the conductor's desk.

Nostalgia for Silence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the latest Soviet film to reach England, called "The Last Night," there is one scene of enormous impressiveness. There has been street fighting in Moscow; the darkness is now and again broken by a bursting shell, or the silence split by the crack of a rifle.

But, on the whole, the fighting is only sporadic. The Bolsheviks have overcome the opposition with considerable ease. Then news comes through that Czarist reinforcements are approaching Moscow by rail. The revolutionaries barricade the station, and wait, in tense expectation, for the coming train. They peer through the corners of windows; they crouch behind luggage, and piled up trucks, and finger their sighted rifles. They strain their ears to catch the first rumble that tells of the approaching enemy. Presently the train appears, a tiny speck at the end of long lines of rail. It grows larger and larger, comes nearer and nearer, and all the time not a sound is heard in the station. The silence there is absolute. The train stops, and the defenders brace themselves for the attack. But nothing happens. No soldier leaps from the carriages. Ammunition is packed on the trucks, but it remains undisturbed. The tension in the atmosphere is palpable.

It is a tension produced by silence. That is its immediate interest. For this tremendous effect, gained by a talking film going silent, coincides in England with the realization that the silent film, as a commercial form of artistic expression, has at last met with defeat. Mr. Charles Chaplin, himself an Englishman, was its stanch defender, and progressively he has had to abandon his position. In "City Lights" he permitted sound, but not talk; in "Modern Times" he permitted his colleagues to talk, but not himself; in his next film, "The Dictator," the final surrender is to be made, and speech will win a complete victory.

This news is not received in England with entire complacency. For the silent screen still has its wistful lovers, reluctant to see their gallant prophecies shattered. Neither the coming nor the staying of talkies was foreseen by English film commentators.

Yet this station scene in "The Last Night," which narrates the collapse of the Czarist régime in Moscow in 1917, is not really an argument for silent films. Its great effect is due, not to genuine silence, but to the absence of sound. It is the sound of the previous sequences that gives to this sudden silence its singular and extreme value. It is a silence that could not occur in a silent film.

But the coming of talk has undoubtedly encouraged films in some directions that would have been better unexplored. In "Première," for example, an Associated British picture of more than ordinary excellence, there is not, from beginning to end, a single outdoor shot. The whole story, which is about a homicide committed during the performance of a revue, takes place inside a theater. The action passes from stage, to auditorium, and dressing rooms, and manager's office, endlessly backwards and forwards, but never out-of-doors. But the restriction of activity to the space under a single roof is the defect, for freedom of movement is the secret of true cinema. Nevertheless, the story is interesting, it is clearly told, its touches of humor are unforced and numerous, and the performance of Mr. Hugh Williams, as the young actor suspected of the crime, is restrained, dignified, and precisely and beautifully spoken.

Realism Besieged

By Harold Hobson

London

In "On the Frontier," played for one performance by the Group Theater at the Globe, W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood again fling themselves gallantly against the embattled gates of realism, as they did in "The Dance of Death" and "The Ascent of F. 6." These two young writers are the most daring experimental workers in the English theater today, pioneers in a form of drama whose consequences, great, small, or even non-existent, cannot yet be foreseen.

The drama continually develops, or it stagnates. For a hundred years after Goldsmith wrote "She Stoops to Conquer," now being presented at the Old Vic with an abundance of boisterous humor, no development took place. The drama sank into disrepute. Then came Tom Robertson, who, in "Caste" and "Society," tried to escape from the absurd stage conventions of his day into a greater realistic truth to nature. Thirty years later Shaw took up the weapons that Robertson had helped to forge, and used them to fight the cause of politics in the theater.

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That battle Mr. Auden and Mr. Isherwood are carrying on today, but they have extended it into wider fields. The interest of the early, pioneering Shaw lay in strictly national politics, in such questions as the relationship between social classes, the place of religion in the state, the institution of marriage, and the morality of private ownership. But the subject matter of "On the Frontier"—like that of "Geneva"—is international politics, the stress and strain between sovereign states, the clash of ideologies over continents and oceans, and the havoc thereby wrought in private lives.

To stage this tremendous drama the authors employ three acts, each divided into two scenes separated by an interlude, the whole followed by an epilogue. The play is symmetrical. The opening scene in each act is the "Ostnia-Westland" room," showing the living rooms in two private houses in these hostile countries. The second scenes are set in the study of Valerian, the biggest armaments manufacturer in Westland, while the interludes are short, singing episodes played in front of a curtain. They form a kind of chorus commenting on the action.

The peoples of both nations deceived by the same calumniating propaganda; rival wireless stations shrieking out the same lies; a hysterical leader barking and screaming, the puppet, though he does not know it, of the suave capitalist; the young men of both countries marching in the same temper, singing similar songs, to the same battlefield; and a youth and a girl separated forever by the folly and misunderstanding and bellicose credulity of their rulers—these are the things that Mr. Auden and Mr. Isherwood attempt to put upon the stage with a combination of Expressionism, musical comedy, poetic drama, and naturalism.

Pioneers like Robertson and Shaw, they as yet lack the intimate acquaintance with the theater which was the background of those dramatists' efforts. Robertson was an unsuccessful actor, the member of a Bohemian club in which, with like companions, he would sit far into the night, rowdily discussing the things of the theater. Shaw was a dramatic critic, who saw from his stall the whole pageant of the contemporary drama. But the authors of "On the Frontier" are academic. They come from the seclusion of the universities. They have little acquaintance with the commercial theater, with its compelling necessities, its disappointments, and its rewards.

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This may account for the fact that their director, Mr. Robert Medley, has not found it practicable to put "On the Frontier" on the stage as the authors wrote it. The authors' second scene is Mr. Medley's first; their prologue becomes his first interlude; their first interlude disappears entirely; and their first scene is his second.

Nor is Mr. Medley content with wholesale transposition of the action. He profoundly modifies the authors' intentions regarding interpretation. The alteration of one of the characters' names from Stahl to Alving is only a small point. But the entire balance of the piece is changed when the authors' leader, called in the play the Guidanto, is made to resemble closely a dictator in Central Europe, against the dramatists' express instruction that resemblances to "living personages" are to be avoided. It may be, of course, that Mr. Auden and Mr. Isherwood have themselves made these changes. But that would only confirm the impression that their stagecraft is not as certain as their intellectual daring and integrity.

In general the play gives an impression of being a discussion. But some scenes are vivid and true. Nothing could be more effective than the smooth, self-possessed capitalist of Mr. Wyndham Goldie, faced with the revolver of the revolting soldier; and Mr. Ernest Milton's harsh, declamatory dictator moves to pity as well as exasperation. But the authors have not yet fully established their experimental technique. The gates of realism, though shaken, still stand.

Irish Art Exhibit for America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

A collection of 270 oils, water colors, drawings and bronzes by 20 Irish artists is being sent to America for exhibition.

The collection is designed to introduce to America some of the work of the younger generation of Irish artists. After an exhibition in New York, the collection will be distributed among art galleries throughout the United States, on loan.

There are some exquisite studies of Galway, Kerry, Donegal, and Connemara life; some delicate flower studies, many of which are the work of young women. There is also a fine collection of pictures by Sean Keating, Sean O'Sullivan, Harry Kernoff, Lamb, Conor, and others.

There are several fine bronzes, including some by Jerome Connor, designer of the proposed Lusitania memorial at Cobh (formerly Queenstown). Mr. Connor's work is remarkable for vigorous modeling, vitality and composition.

Among the pictures are a characteristic view of St. Stephen's, Dublin, by Harry Kernoff, and a portrait by the same artist of Liam O'Flaherty. Maurice McGonigal is represented by a Dublin street view which has in it something of the brightness and movement of an Italian scene. This artist has also contributed two studies of farmhouses in county Dublin. These have characteristically Irish backgrounds of piled-up clouds, soft mist and wandering shadows.

Humbert Craig's picture of a race meeting is alive in detail, with its jostling crowds, and in general atmosphere. Two portraits are as bright. Sean Keating is represented by a fine self-portrait, and his "Godspeed" is an impressive study of West of Ireland fishermen. Belfast is represented by Maurice Wilks, whose land- and sea-scapes display strong contrasts and bold handling of clouds. Charles Lamb furnishes a fine study of a girl.

"Bringing Home the Turf" is a study by William Conor of a boy, a girl, and a donkey. Sympathy and craftsmanship give them life. There is also deep feeling in the same artist's "Waiting for the Excursion Train." A still-life study of rhododendrons is the work of Grace Henry, and Michael Burke has some attractive studies of life in Achill.

A New Irish Dramatist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

There are in Dublin many old streets where, less than a century ago, lived those who moved in fashionable circles. Abandoned or sold by their erstwhile owners, fine old Georgian mansions gradually degenerated into tenement houses occupied by families of workers who regard themselves as far above the slum dwellers of whom Sean O'Casey wrote.

The younger members of such families, after dinner, go out at once to spend their evenings elsewhere. Some attend evening school, but the majority give themselves up to pleasure. The elders remain at home to read the newspapers or visit one another to exchange gossip. Occasionally, things happen in these tenement houses and individual dwellers figure in criminal proceedings. Otherwise, little occurs to draw attention to these streets of lost grandeur. Mr. E. F. Carey, however, has, in "Caesar's Image," produced at the Abbey Theater this week, taken us behind the scenes of one of the now shabby mansions and the result is a picture of lurid conditions.

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Dan Brady returns to his wife and grown-up son and daughter after one of his frequent prolonged absences. His family is in more or less comfortable circumstances, for they are all employed. Relations between Dan and his wife are strained because Dan, when at home, is too much interested in a widow who lives upstairs with her daughter, Chrissie. Dan's son, in opposition to his mother's wishes, is keeping company with this girl. Maria Brady is openly hostile to her and the fact is resented by her husband and son. In the course of an angry scene, it comes out that Chrissie is Dan's illegitimate child. At that moment the foundations of tragedy are laid and the inevitability of catastrophe becomes apparent.

Relief is supplied by comedy scenes in which figure women of the gossipy kind, but all such scenes contribute to the development. The author has worked out his plot unfalteringly and his various threads are well-knit. There is much spontaneous laughter in the play but the tragedy makes no appeal to the emotions. There is nothing lovable or moving in any of the characters involved in the more serious phases. The older people are already warped and we see the warping of the younger folk. The sordidness of home life in a tenement house in which the absence of privacy leads to mischief and scandal drives the younger generation out of doors to disaster—that would appear to be Mr. Carey's thesis and he presents it in terms of melodrama.

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Mr. Carey has a good command of dialogue and there is not a superfluous line in his play. His characters are well drawn and true to life, and they were portrayed with fidelity by a fine cast which included Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Ria Mooney, M. J. Dolan, Denis O'Dea, W. O'Gorman, Fred Johnson, and Christine Hayden.

The production was directed by Louis D'Alton, who was making his first appearance as producer in succession to Hugh Hunt. Mr. D'Alton is an Irishman, son of a well-known actor of former days, Frank D'Alton. He has toured Ireland for many years with his company and he is author of "The Man in the Cloak," written around the Irish poet, Clarence Mangan, and staged at the Abbey some 18 months ago.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—Com. 1492
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HOFMANN
MONDAY, MARCH 13, AT 8:30
N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony
JOHN BARBIROLLI—Conductor
Soloist—ARTHUR SCHNABEL—Piano
Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. (No Tax)
Mail orders filled promptly. Checks to Symphony Hall

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THE LITTLE PRINCESS
RICHARD GREENE • ANITA LOUISE
NEW CO-FEATURE
"THE SAINT STRIKES BACK"
KEITH MEMORIAL

TRANS-LUX
ALEXANDER KORDA Presents
SOUTH RIDING
Ann TODD Edmund GWENN
Edna BEST Ralph RICHARDSON
TRANS-LUX NEWSREEL DIGEST PLUS CAREFULLY SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS
THE PERFECT PROGRAM

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"A Program for Young People of All Ages"
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Balokovic Symphony Soloist

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has now reached the three-quarter mark in its present season, and with the concerts of this week-end it completes its eighteenth pair. For program Dr. Koussevitzky chose the Schumann Symphony No. 4 in D minor, and the Strauss tone poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra," with, for piquant item, the new Violin Concerto by John Alden Carpenter, which had its first performance in Boston yesterday afternoon by Zlatko Balokovic.

Last season, during the week-end which Dr. Koussevitzky set aside in which to do homage to Ravel, the Schumann Symphony No. 4 was brought forward, having remained unheard for more than two years. It proved peculiarly rewarding and yesterday afternoon it again gave undeniable charm to the program.

Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra thoroughly caught the spirit of the work and gave it a superb performance.

Virtuosity marked the performance of the Strauss opus also. The performance was as vital and as carefully considered as though it were a first performance. In fact, it seemed to this commentator that Dr. Koussevitzky reached new heights in an unusually dramatic portrayal of the tone picture, giving full value to the work without becoming melodramatic in his reading.

Mr. Carpenter's concerto is in slightly different vein from his previous works. Possibly he has not yet become entirely comfortable in molding his material in this form. The opening is authentic and at once betrays the master hand at orchestration, and the melodic content of the work holds the attention. Mr. Carpenter has also learned the trick of tempering an orchestral accompaniment to a solo instrument, and of placing that accompaniment in the registers most advantageous to the solo voice. His harmonic scheme reveals an exploring mind and the outline of the work indicates that he is a progressive and not a formalist.

With so many points in its favor, the concerto revealed a few slight faults. There appear to be measures which could be omitted without spoiling the story. There were also places in the central part of the work which were a bit diffuse.

Of the performance by Mr. Balokovic it is easy to speak in terms of praise. His technical equipment is good and he exercises good taste in his performance. The program book informed us that Mr. Balokovic gave the work its first performance in 1937. It was evident yesterday that he found it congenial material, and his performance of the final measures, which are very effectively written, was admirably compassed. The audience heartily applauded artist, conductor, and orchestra. Mr. Carpenter also came in for applause when he was brought to the platform by Dr. Koussevitzky.

G. M. S.

Principia in Pictures

Friends of The Principia, and those interested in education, have been invited to attend an open meeting at 3:30 p. m., Sunday, at the Hotel Puritan, to view new moving pictures in color of the campuses and activities of the college at Elsah, Ill., and the upper and lower schools at St. Louis, Mo. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia, and Paul C. Dietz, chairman of the mathematics department of the upper school, will explain the work of the unique educational group.

Station W1XAL

For Sunday, March 5

(11.79mc—25.4m)

1:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program: Leland Powers Players.
2:00 p. m.—Special program
2:30 p. m.—"Thoughts on a Program for Today's World": Ruth Cranston.
3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"The World of Song."
4:30 p. m.—Discussion of the Drama by critics and students.
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation: Rev. John Fitzsimmons, Plymouth Congregational Church, Belmont.

For Monday, March 6

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
9:15 to 11 p. m.—Special program for Latin America (11.73mc).

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Springfield Drive Attacks Liquor Sales to Minors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 4—Social and religious organizations here are being enlisted in a campaign to stamp out illegal selling of liquor to minors.

The American Youth Council, an organization devoted to assisting unemployed young people, is sponsoring the effort as a service to youth and the city of Springfield.

Its campaign is to be primarily educational and will follow the methods used last Fall by the Hampden County Committee of 100 in its successful drive against legalized racing. Two representatives each from 100 organizations in Springfield are being enlisted by the Youth Council for a committee of 200.

Twenty-two organizations were represented at a recent meeting at which a statement of principles was adopted. Frank W. Barber, director of the American Youth Council, announced that members of the License Commission will be invited to the next meeting.

The statement of objectives adopted at the first meeting was as follows: "1. To unite agencies interested in the moral and physical wellbeing of youths under 21 to protect them from the illegal sale and use of intoxicants. 2. To arouse public opinion against the use of liquor by minors. 3. To conduct an educational campaign concerning the evil effects from the use of intoxicants by minors. 4. To make public the physical and moral dangers of intoxicants by minors. 5. To get all charitable agencies to take a positive stand against the use of liquor by minors."

Many Sail From New England On Cruise to Warmer Climes

Week-End Sailings

Sailings of deep water passenger liners from Boston over the week end are concentrated in today's port activities, leaving only those vessels arriving on westbound voyages to be handled Sunday. One ship sailed and another is due to sail today, both flying the British flag. Three arrive tomorrow, all flying the American flag.

First of the five deep water liners in this week's marine parade to make port was the White Cruise Ship Lady Somers of the Canadian National Steamships, which came down from Halifax, picked up nearly 100 passengers and sailed for a 19-day cruise to Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica.

Late today the Cunard White Star Liner Samaria is to embark 211 passengers at East Boston, and sail for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool. Sunday, the United States Lines' Steamer American Merchant is due from London with passengers and cargo; the American Importer of the same line, from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast with freight and the President Van Buren, of the American President Lines, to discharge and load round-the-world cargo.

In addition to these liners, a fleet of 24 other craft of many types and nationalities is due to arrive at Boston over the week end. Included are coastwise passenger vessels and all-freight carriers, some of which come from widely scattered ports of the world.

On the passenger list of the Lady Somers appears the following names: Arthur T. Chase of Newton Center, Mr. and Mrs. Hilbert Van Nydeck Schenck of Chestnut Hill, and a group of seven from western Massachusetts on a trip to Jamaica. They are: Joseph A. Skinner, silk manufacturer of South Hadley; his daughter, Miss Elizabeth H. Skinner, who is an accomplished golfer with a course of her own; William S. Howe of Greenfield, machinery manufacturer; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Hull, of Holyoke, where Mr. Hull is prominent in Rotary International; Edward P. Bagg, Jr., of Holyoke, amateur painter and poet, and Past President of the Holyoke Rotary Club, and Mrs. H. G. Sears of Holyoke, mother of Mrs. Hull.

Booked to sail on the Samaria at 10 p. m. are: Prof. George E. Mayo, of the faculty of Harvard Business School, specializing in industrial research, and Prof. Henry L. Smyth, Sr., of the faculty of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc and 21.46mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

New Hampshire Branch Banking Bill Contested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 4—One of the most bitterly fought battles before the New Hampshire Legislature in recent years is now being waged by advocates and opposers of branch banking before the Committee on Banks of the House.

For two days backers of the Branch Banking Bill have been presenting their side of the case and will continue into next week, after which the opposition will be given all the time desired for its presentation.

Backers of the Branch Banking Bill are the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua; New Hampshire Bankshares, Inc., a holding company that controls the Indian Head and three smaller national banks in the southern part of the State; and an association for the advancement of branch banking which is sponsored by interests connected with the Indian Head group. The opposition is coming from the other bankers in the State through the New Hampsnire Bankers Association.

WPA Gold Rush

QUINCY, Ill. (AP)—Four WPA workers found a pot of gold at the end of their picks. While working on an alley project they uncovered a broken clay pot and their picks scattered seven $20 gold pieces. Mint dates on the coins ranged from 1852 to 1860.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 6

1:00 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Illegal Providence Cafes Must Clean Up or Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4—Following the statement of the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages, in its annual report, that most of the Class B restaurants and cafes in Rhode Island are illegally operated, the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire has ordered police commanders either to "clean up" the restaurants or close them.

The extent of the problem, which has developed since the repeal of prohibtion, was indicated when Benjamin P. Moulton, Chairman of the Bureau, told the 130 superior officers of the Police Department as they were sworn in for another year that conditions in these restaurants and cafes, where liquor and beer are sold, must be improved immediately, "even if we have to close up onehalf, threequarters, or all of them."

A Flood of Complaints

Conditions in these establishments have resulted in a flood of complaints from individuals and from civic and religious organizations to the State Licensing Boards. The Beverage Division itself has recommended, in its annual report, that new laws be drafted to curb the abuses.

Mr. Moulton told the police division heads and captains, all of whom had been transferred to pave the way for the "cleanup" campaign, that the Bureau was not satisfied with the conduct of the Class B places.

He made it clear that the Bureau members wanted to be kept speedily informed of conditions, and notified the lieutenants that they would be held responsible unless they kept their captains well posted.

"We want the Police Department to be regarded highly by this city and you will so conduct yourselves to win their confidence and respect, but not at the expense of doing your duty. You have a duty to perform and you are to perform that duty regardless of whom it hits."

Change for Police Squad

Until the start of the new drive on Class B places, police supervision of these drinking places was in the hands of a special squad under the direction of Capt. Alfred T. Steeves. Hereafter, this squad is to confine its duties to horse-race betting and other forms of gambling.

The Providence Bureau, by a previous campaign, almost wiped out so-called Class D places, known as clubs. This type of establishment operated every day in the year, including Sundays. A drive was begun when it was found that less than 10 per cent of them actually were entitled to their permits.

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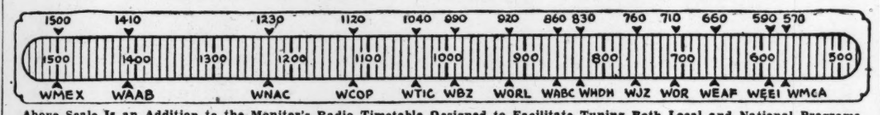
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Sunday's Program

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "What Price America?"; talk; drama	Rep. Sol Bloom, N. Y.	Metropolitan Opera	"Cavalcade of Transportation"; drama	Sport reports
5:15	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Youth Meets Government"; "Who Wants	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Jack Marshard's	"Southwestern Stars";	Wagner Act Amended?"	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 Orchestra	variety program		Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Weather: music; news	Hotel Men's Association	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Sport comment	"Message of Israel"	Variety; sports	Sport comment	Blanche Calloway's Or
7:15 Sport comment	"Message of Israel"	Sport commentator	Sport comment	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown:	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E Federation of	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 Johnny Green's	Talks, Sen. McNary:	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Gloomchasers"; soloists; quartet; orchestra	"Pat Pending"; inventor's program
8:15 Orch.; sketch	Rep. Martin, Mass.	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	Harvard-Yale basketball	"Jungle Jim"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dram-	Fred Waring and His	game	Clef Club; male trio
8:45 questions; answers	atization	Pennsylvanians		
9:00 "Honolulu Bound"	National Barn Dance;	"Vox Pop"; Parks John-	Harvard-Yale basketball	"Spy Stories"; dramati-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	game	zation
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	Harvard-Yale game	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Jenkins' Orch; comedy	Harvard-Yale hockey	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	NBC Symphony Or-	IC4A Track Meet	Harvard-Yale hockey	American - Czecho-Slo-
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra; Hans Wilhelm	Network program	Harvard-Yale hockey	vakian Dinner
10:30 M. Warnow's Or	Steinberg, conducting	Johnny Messner's Orch	Sterling Young's Orch	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 Gov. Bricker, Ohio	NBC Symphony Or-	IC4A Track Meet	Sterling Young's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	chestra: Hans Wilhelm	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:15 Sports: music	Steinberg, conducting	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Charles Baum's Or	News; weather: music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
11:45 Charles Baum's Or	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Radio Carolers:	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	Service	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle"	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Religious service
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital		Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist		Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Time; Rakov's Orchestra	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Rakov's Orchestra	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Russian Melodies	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing.	tist Church service	Morning hymns
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	quartet	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Music for Men"	Orchestra: Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	conductor; vocalists;	Univ. of Chi. Round	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Kennel Time"	mixed chorus	Table: Eduard Benes	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Great Plays: Gilbert and	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	Sullivan's "Patience";	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 World's Fair	Muriel Dickson; Light	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Salute: Yugoslavia	Opera Company	Piano soloist	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	Magic Key: Ethel Mer-	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	man; Jimmy Durante;	Fanny's"; variety	Bible"; talk: music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Words Without	Ezio Pinza; Symphony	Symphony Club Orches-	Harp soloist	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Music"; drama	Orchestra	tra of Philadelphia	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Concert Band: Frank	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:15 monic - Symphony	Simon, conductor	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:30 Orchestra; John	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Suni Chorus
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	Suni Chorus
4:00 ducting; Joseph	"National Vespers"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:15 Knitzer, violinist;	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:30 Deems Taylor,	"Masachustets on the	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	"Songs of the Past"
4:45 commentator	March"; drama	tization	Religious Hour	"Songs of the Past"
5:00 Organ music	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	Charles Sears, tenor	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater";	Religious Hour	"Concert Miniatures"	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather: Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	orchestra; comment	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform'	Secy. Harold L. Ickes	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Dukes of Rhythm"
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	Political talk	"Create Your Job"
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon"; Jimmy	International Polo	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	Parker's"	Dorsey's Orchestra	match	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 'This Is New York':	Cleveland Symphony Or-	Don Ameche: Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Broadcast from Casa
8:15 John Barrymore;	chestra, Rudolph Ring-	gen; Donald Dickson;	Air: Senators Arthur	Manana
8:30 Walter Huston;	wall, conductor	Dorothy Lamour; Vir-	Capper, Kansas; Elbert	"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45 chorus; orchestra	Cleveland Symphony Or.	ginia Bruce, guest	D. Thomas, Utah	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer, F. Rice in	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final";
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"Flight From Glory";	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Or.; Robert Vi-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:30 roval, violinist	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle"; Walter	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:15 Variety Program	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Connolly; Basil Rath-	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	bone; Nadine Connor;	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:45 "Opinions"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	quartet; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey	"Classical Album"
11:15 O. Nelson's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Bruins-Rangers hockey	"Classical Album"
11:30 Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Ted King's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	"Classical Album"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	"Melodic Tones"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	Organist
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Noonday Revue"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Accordiana"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Little Shaver"; sk
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Elinor Sherry, blues	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	Stephens College pro-	Concert Internationale	Piano soloist	World Events
2:45 the Air	gram: Dr. J. M. Wood	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Helen Ohlin, soprano
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15 Music Hour: Curtis	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30 Institute of Music	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young's Family	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Sports reports
3:45 concert	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Allan Somers, baritone
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Pour Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Hawaiian music	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Political talk	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:45 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"Music Down the Ages"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	prano; symphony orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"Music Down the Ages"
9:00 Norma Shearer;	Library of Congress	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	"Listeners Theater";	"Knickerbocker's Case"
9:15 William Powell in	Chamber Music Concert	tra; D. Thompson	dramatization	Philharmonians Octet
9:30 "One Way Pas-	Two Westminster Col-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45 sage"	lege choirs; organ	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Work-	"National Forum"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 shop; drama	"National Forum"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Atillio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Network sports	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Network sports	"Day's End"

Breath-taking BLUE!

• A breezy outing for your feet in Walk-Over's new, heavenly blue. Dainty "pleat-and-perf" openwork in the new CABANA lets in every breath of Spring. The MADEIRA—another graceful style from our blue and breezy collection.
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Young with pleats!
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Women! 1939 styles that are a veritable fountain of youth. Young boleros! Pleats, soft and fuller, for a more feminine flowing silhouette. Cotton, silk and rayon lace in flattering, glowing color for a gayer spring than ever. Style sketched in capri blue, crushed rose or navy. Sizes 16½ to 24½, $10.95. Plenty of new LACE dresses to choose from, in sizes even up to 50. $7.95 to $10.95.
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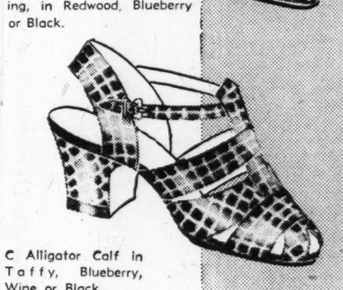
I. Miller's famous army of lower heel shoes are on parade . . . the greatest dress parade of their history, for never before has there been such an array of new styles, colors, materials and lasts. Designed with the I. Miller love for beauty, Millertaires make the most unbelieving woman exclaim, "I never knew my feet could look so pretty in lower heels . . . and they're at a new low price for I. MILLER shoes!
MILLERTAIRES $10.75

A Alligator Calf Stepin. Black, Redwood, Taffy or Blueberry.

D Bucko in Black or Brown.

B Bucko with leather binding, in Redwood, Blueberry or Black.

E Black Patent only in this shining example.

C Alligator Calf in Taffy, Blueberry, Wine or Black.

F Bucko, with calf platform trim, Blue with Blue, Brown with Apricotta, Black with Redwood
Other I. Miller Shoes to $14.75
BETTER SHOES—THIRD FLOOR—JORDAN'S MAIN STORE

Coast Stars Advance—Swiss Women Skiers—Infielders Sought—Chess Problems

Pauline Betz, California, In National Tennis Final

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Pauline Betz, latest in the long line of star players who have come out of the West, upset the careful calculations of the ranking committee yesterday by reaching the title round of the women's singles in the National Indoor Tennis Championships on her first attempt.

Her stepping-stone into the final was Norma Taubele of New York, and the scores were 6—1, 6—3. It was just as easy as it reads for this 19-year-old Los Angeles miss, playing indoors for the first time, against a veteran who had been seeded No. 1 on her notable boardcourt record and her victory in the 1934 championship.

For the championship, Miss Betz will meet Helen Bernhard, only 17 and twice National girls' champion indoors. Miss Bernhard whipped a fellow New Yorker, Millicent Hirsh, 6—0, 7—5. But since she relies chiefly on steadiness, which shouldn't be much of a hazard for Miss Betz's forcing tactics, the title appears about ready for delivery to the cheerful Los Angeles blonde.

The men's singles crown also is likely to go West. In the semifinal, Frank J. Bowden, of New York, outhit and outsteadied another former Columbia star, Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5, to go into the final for the third straight year. But for the third straight year he seems doomed for disappointment.

Beaten by Frankie Parker in 1937 and Don McNeill in 1938, he tackles Wayne Sabin of Portland, Oregon, next. The No. 1 seed packs too many guns for Bowden.

Miss Betz and Sabin teamed to win their semifinal match in mixed doubles with a 10—8, 7—5 decision over Frank Froehling of Chicago and Virginia Hitt of Lake Erie College, Ohio. In the final, they will face Bowden and Miss Taubele, who defeated Jack Tidball of Los Angeles and Miss Bernard, 8—6, 4—6, 11—9.

Sabin was given a chance to take three titles when he and John Shostrom of Chicago gained a 15—13, 6—3, 6—4 triumph over Greg Mangin and Sidney Wood. In the other semifinal, Gene McCauliff and Cliff Sutter qualified to face Sabin and Shostrom by eliminating Gil Hall of Orange, N. J., and Frank Froehling of Chicago, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Sporting Around the Hub

Although the Bruins have a distinct marginal lead on the Rangers in the National Hockey League standing there is no conclusive evidence to favor them in the coming play-offs. This season, to date, the teams are even in that each has won three and lost three in six games against each other. Tomorrow night they meet at the Garden in the seventh affair and the following Sunday night they meet in New York for the eighth and final regular season contest. One of the Boston wins against Rangers this season was while Tiny Thompson tended the net so the score is 3 to 2 against Brimsek going into tomorrow night's game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Attempting to pick the winner in either the Harvard-Yale basketball or hockey games tonight would be risky business indeed. The court teams have beaten Princeton in circuit games, and have lost every other league contest. The ice teams have already met this season and the game ended in a 2-2 tie. So you may take your choice as to which game you would rather see, and which team you will favor. The quintets fight it out at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge and the sextets at the Boston Garden, with both affairs starting at 8:30 p. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

Down at Princeton, the Crimson varsity swimming team, which only last Wednesday climbed into a tie for first with the Tigers and Yale in the Eastern League, will try to stay up at the top. At the same time, Capt. Dick Hough, Al Vande Weghe, Ned Parke, and Hank Van Oss of the home forces will be trying just as hard to stay up there too, and unless Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard pulls a few out of the bag, the Crimson might be the one to slip.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts winds up its loop campaign tonight against Worcester Tech at Worcester. A win would give the Jumbos a record of eight wins as against nine defeats for the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern does likewise with Conn. State at Storrs the opponent. The Husky hoopsters have a record of six wins and 11 defeats so far.

The track world will be watching for results of the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet in New York tonight, and persons from this section in particular will watch the performance of the Harvard varsity two-mile relay team. Jim Lightbody gave up his almost certain chance to win the 600 and create a new record to run on the relay and give Ros Brayton, Al Hanlon, and Joe Bradley—all seniors—a chance for their letters.

♪ ♪ ♪

Princeton's hockey team is making its annual trip to Canada this week end, and meets Toronto tonight and Queen's Monday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Don Budge, who put on the professional tennis crown as quickly as he doffed his amateur one, meets Fred Perry of Great Britain—lone remaining pro challenger—in a championship match at the Boston Garden one week from tonight, March 11.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Greater Boston All-Star high school first and second teams met the Bay State All-Star first and second teams at the Boston Garden last night and the Greater Bostons won the feature event 3 to 2 and the Bay Staters won the second team affair 3 to 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University closed its hockey season at Providence last night when the varsity and freshmen sextets defeated Brown's varsity and freshmen by scores of 10-2 and 6-2. Here in Boston the B. U. swimmers were beaten in the University Club pool by Bowdoin 49-25.

Miss Berg Finalist

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 4 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis continued her unbroken string of winter golf triumphs yesterday with a 6-and-4 victory over Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J., in the semifinals of the Florida East Coast women's tournament.

Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, defeated Mrs. Helen Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 3 and 2 in the other semifinal and will play Patty for the title.

College Hockey

Boston University 10, Brown 2.
B. U. Freshmen 6, Brown Freshmen 2.

Snead Victor In Playoff At St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 4 (AP)—A four-foot putt for a birdie two on the 25th hole gave Slammin' Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., first place money in the $3,000 St. Petersburg open golf tournament.

Snead and Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., with 69's were all square at the end of the first 18 holes of their playoffs, and seven additional holes were required for a decision.

They had finished the regulation 54 holes tied at 207, nine under par.

It marked the fourth time in as many years extra play has been necessary to determine the winner of the tournament.

The victory was worth $700 to Snead. Although Picard received only $450 for second place, it boosted his winnings for the past two weeks to $3,150. Top prize in the $10,000 Crescent City open at New Orleans brought him $2,000, and last week at Thomasville his first brought $700.

It was the longest play-off in the history of the St. Petersburg open which has produced overtime play for four straight years.

Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo., defeated Harry Cooper of Chicago in the 1936 play off. The next year Harry Cooper won from Horton Smith, of Oak Park, Ill., and Ralph Guldahl, Coral Gables, Fla. Last year Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., defeated Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va.

Test Cricket

DURBAN, South Africa, March 4 (AP)—South Africa put up a stout defense against England's bowling array in the opening day's play of the final cricket test match yesterday. Batting with extreme caution the Springboks had compiled 229 runs for two wickets in the fifth international encounter which will be played to a finish.

Five thousand spectators saw Pieter Van Der Byl hit up his first century in Anglo-South African test cricket. The Western Province skipper who compiled 87 runs in the second test, stayed at the wickets all day to score 105 not out.

Slow at the start, Van Der Byl displayed flashes of brilliant form and in nearly five hours at the wicket hit a six and ten fours. Alan Melville, South African Captain, also figured largely in the Springboks' good showing and was unfortunate in hitting his wicket after scoring 78. Van Der Byl and Melville put on 131 runs for the first wicket.

Vines Wins Again

TROY, N. Y., March (AP)—Scoring 11 service aces in 21 games played, Ellsworth Vines defeated Don Budge, 6—3, 7—5 here last night as their cross-country professional tennis series neared an end.

Vines has won 16 matches while Budge has clinched the series billed as being for "world's tennis championship" with 21 victories.

Two more matches remain to be played, one at Providence, R. I., tonight, and another in Montreal Monday.

Almada Signs

ST. LOUIS March 4 (AP)—Signing of Outfielder Mel Almada was announced yesterday by the St. Louis Browns' office, leaving eight players still out of the fold. They are Pitchers Buck Newsom, Fred Johnson and Howard Mills, Catcher Billy Sullivan, and Infielders Red Kress, Don Heffner, Roy Hughes, and Sig Gryska.

Yale Hockey Forces

Capt. Gil Humphrey, Coach Murray Murdoch and Dud Humphrey, left to right, are shown concentrating on a bit of strategy during a recent practice session. Gil and Dud, both from Cleveland but not related, are seniors and the two high scorers for the Elis. They will play their last game for the Blue against Harvard March 4 at the Boston Garden.

And Talking of... Figure Skating

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Points About Placements

LONDON—A word to-day about the Marks Brothers. If one may attach a title so suggestive of whimsicality to those deep-thinking characters, the judges of figure-skating championships. The graceful art, in the profundities of which they are so intimately versed, is a beautiful spectacle which draws the general public everywhere now in crowds far bigger than ever before. But the general appreciation of the masses is for aesthetic qualities, not abstruse technical ones, and spectators, as a whole, probably give little thought to the complicated statistical process by which results are determined. Hence the surprise expressed by more than one person because Hedy Stenuf, U. S. A. (she is by origin an Austrian) took second place to Megan Taylor, Great Britain, in the 1939 world's championships at Prague, although she—meaning Hedy—had a smaller total of points than the girl who was given third place, the 14 years old British hope, Daphne Walker.

Final Scores

Here are the final scores of the three skaters mentioned:

1. Megan Taylor, Great Britain, 373.22 points (5 placements).
2. Hedy Stenuf, U. S. A., 358.09 points (14 placements)
3. Daphne Walker, Great Britain, 359.74 points (15 placements).

From which it will be gathered that placements mean more than points.

To find how these scores are arrived at we must attempt to comprehend exactly what the judges have been about, with their scoresheets and pencils. So let us try.

The public awarding of points is obvious enough, under the method of scoring in force for international championships since 1936, because while each competitor is skating, the judges stand around on the ice, armed with little boxes, containing two sets of numerals, one black for whole numbers, the other red, for decimal points. The competitor having finished, the judges then turn their backs to each other, the referee blows a whistle and each judge holds up to general view a couple of figures, say, a 5 and a 7, meaning 5.7. Which makes things much more interesting to beholders than the old method under which each judge wrote down his award on a sheet of paper and nobody but the judge and the referee had a real idea of how the competition was making out. The judges wear large numbers on their backs, so the public can judge them, too, if you know what I mean.

Free Skating

In the case of free skating (the rendering to previously selected music of a sequence of skating movements welded into four minutes' individually devised and continuous display) two sets of marks are given—for the difficulty of the program attempted and for the manner in which it is carried out. These are multiplied by what is termed the factor for free-skating and the product is added to the marks gained by the competitor previously in the other half of the complete test of merit—the skating of compulsory figures.

The considerations which guide the judges in connection with the compulsory figures, always skated first at a separate session, are the correct tracings of set designs with the blade of the skate on the ice, carriage, swing, boldness, speed, and movement; approximately accurate covering of the tracing in a treble repetition; and the size of the outline traced. The marks awarded for each figure are multiplied by the factor set down for it in the international regulations. Free skating, on the other hand, is marked for difficulty and variety, harmonious composition and rhythm.

Vital Twist

But that it not the end of the mathematical story. Now comes the vital twist. For each judge is required to place the competitors in the order of merit which he considers their entire performances deserve. In doing this, he is, of course, guided by the marks he has given. Thus, in the world's championship, Megan Taylor, placed first by five judges, totals five placements.

But if a certain competitor has been marked generously in some quarters and less generously in others, the aggregate of the judges' placements (by adding which the final placing of the contenders is determined) may put a skater with x points ahead of a skater with x + y. Which is just what happened in the case of Hedy Stenuf and Daphne Walker in this year's world's championship for women.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

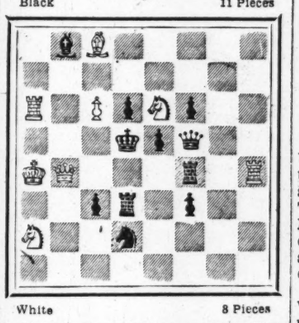
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 4, 1939

Problem No. 2119

By William B. Rice

Black 11 Pieces



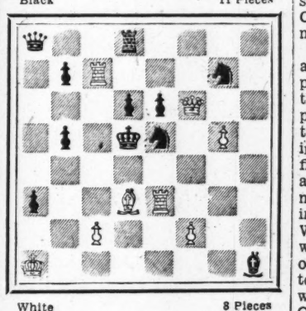
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (First prize, Western Morning News, 1926).

Problem No. 2120

By William B. Rice

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (First prize, 2nd Quarterly Ty., Pittsburgh Gazette Times, May 2, 1915.)

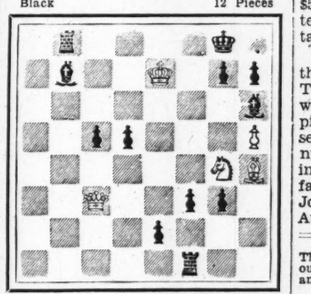
Solutions to Problems

No. 2117. R-Q
No. 2118. 1. R-Q3 PxKt
2. Q-R5
1. ..... KxKt
2. Kt-R3
1. ..... other
2. Kt-R3ch

End-Game No. 448. White wins: 1 P-KKt4, BxQ; 2 RxRPch, PxR; 3 P-Kt5ch, RxP; 4 PxR mate.

End—Game No. 449

Black 12 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and win. (This position arose in a game between Deschapelles and De La Bourdonnais, Paris, 1837, in which Black gave Queen odds in return for eight extra pawns.)

The Middle Game in Chess

Books on openings, books on combinations, and books on ending abound in chess literature, but the middle game, when the player leaves the opening variations outlined in the books and is on his own resources, has been largely neglected.

Years ago, E. A. Znosko-Borovsky, Franco-Russian, wrote a successful book covering this phase of the game. The same master has just prepared a new edition of this work, so new and so different that it really is a different book.

Znosko-Borovsky always takes pains to plan his chess writings so that they have a simple and logical plan. In this instance, under General Remarks, he discusses the material basis of the game, ideas in chess, and strategy and tactics. Part II, The Middle Game, deals with the stages of the middle game, superiority in position, inferior positions, and even positions.

Altogether he makes use of 80 positions, and discusses ideas and how they worked out.

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, are the publishers of this excellent study, which lists at $3.00.

Notes

The Buenos Aires international team tournament, which will take place this summer, will attract nearly all of the leading masters. Dr. Alekhine will play with the French team, and will later edit the tournament book Capablanca will probably play with the Cuban team. Thus far no definite plans have been made for sending a United States team, but undoubtedly our experts will have the opportunity to repeat their previous successes at Stockholm, Warsaw, and Prague. An interesting rumor is that Eliskases may coach the Argentine team. In view of the great furor about German economic infiltration in South America, and a recent report that German experts are being sent to South America to offer their services without cost, one cannot help wondering if chess experts fall in this category.

From the recent Hastings tournament, before was a member of the American women's F. I. S. team. Also competing in the Open will be Helen Palmer-Tompkinson, England's best amateur skier and a member of the English F. I. S. team.

All the women skiers will be particularly fortunate in having the services as trainer of Friedl Pfeiffer, probably the world's greatest racing instructor, who trained last year's American women's F. I. S. ski team. Pfeiffer is an instructor in the Sun Valley Ski School.

It was through the efforts of Mrs. Wolfe that the Swiss racers are coming to the United States.

Skiing History

"The rivalry of the great American women skiers now at Sun Valley with the Swiss team will be of the greatest interest to skiers throughout the world," Mrs. Wolfe said. "Skiing history will be made at Sun Valley and Mt. Hood."

The Swiss skiers, with their long, pale-gray trousers and bright red turtleneck sweaters, will add much color to the Sun Valley Open, of which the women's events will be the most brilliant such competitions ever staged in America.

To be run concurrently with the men's events of the Open will be America's first national four-way ski championship, marking the first time a combined title has ever been offered American amateur skiers in cross-country, downhill, slalom and jumping.

The Open is run on F. I. S. rules, with ski teachers and coaches allowed to compete on the same basis as amateurs.

Skier with the highest combined score in downhill and slalom will be awarded the Harriman Cup, which Dick Durrance of Dartmouth College has already won twice (in 1937 and 1938). Durrance will get permanent possession of the cup if he wins again this year, since three wins of the silver bowl trophy gives permanent possession.

European Women's Ski Team Invades U. S. for First Time

First European women's ski team ever to invade America for racing competitions will take part in the women's events of the great Sun Valley International Open March 24 to 26 at Sun Valley, Idaho.

They are members of the formidable Swiss women's team which will compete both in the Sun Valley Open and the Mt. Hood Olympic tryouts and American championships April 1 and 2.

The team includes Erna Steuri, Swiss women's champion; Doris Friedrich, who won the Parsenn Derby last year at Davos; Gritli Schaad, youngest of the team who was second in the recent F. I. S. International races at Zakopane, Poland; Nini von Arx-Zogg, twice Swiss champion who two years ago was second in the F. I. S. International races at Schamonix, France, and who is a sister of David Zogg, most famous skier ever produced by Switzerland, and Barbara Bon, who placed third in the last Arlberg-Kandahar at Murren. Accompanying the Swiss team to Sun Valley will be Elsa Roth, team manager and president of the Swiss Women's Ski Club.

Mrs. Wolfe to Welcome

The Swiss team will be welcomed at Sun Valley by Mrs. Alice Damrosch Wolfe, for the past four years manager of the American women's ski team in international competitions and now chairman of the women's committee of the National Ski Association, and by a group of America's finest women skiers who are already at Sun Valley training for the Open.

The American skiers are Betty Woolsey, captain; Marian McKean, last year's American and Eastern champion; Nancy Reynolds, Harriet Jackon and Hannah Locke, all members of last year's American F. I. S. team.

The American team will be joined at Sun Valley by Lilo Schwarzenbach, who last year and the year

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Infielders Sought Everywhere

BRADENTON, Fla., March 4—Warren Giles, who general manages the Crosley-owned Cincinnati Reds and who presently is located at Tampa, a few miles north of this Boston Bee training base, said recently: "I've got $50,000 to spend on a good infielder, and I can't find one that's for sale."

Mr. Giles had the right idea. With better protection through the middle of the infield, the Reds would probably walk into the 1939 World Series. But the club rosters prove that outstanding infielders are scarcer this spring than high-salaried ball players on the Cardinals. And the scarcity will hurt more than one contending outfit.

One of the better infield graduates i. owned by the Bees. They paid a fancy price for Eddie Miller, the Kansas City shortstop. Formerly property of the Cincinnati organization, Eddie was the best short fielder in the American Association—has a fine arm, moves fast on double plays and drives a ball far for a small man. The Reds looked at him late in 1937, but gave up on him. When Willard Hershberger, the catcher, was bought by Giles, he sent Miller outright and Les Scarsella on option to the Newark club. The Yankees, who own both Newark and Kansas City, shifted Eddie to the American Association.

The Athletics are bringing in Bill Lillard, Lefty O'Doul's latest development. Last season with San Francisco in the Pacific Coast League young Bill batted a cool .335 in the first 81 games and then was on the sidelines for the remainder of the campaign with an injury. O'Doul says the boy is faster and more spectacular than any shortstop he has seen come out of the Coast League, including Frank Crosetti. Young Bill must be good.

The Cleveland Indians have recalled Oscar Grimes from Milwaukee and expect him to play second base. Jack Sturdy, from Rochester, is jockying for an infield berth with the Cardinals. Detroit has brought in Benny McCoy from Toledo and Frank Croucher from Beaumont. But grouping the new talent together, the list is surprisingly small.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who figure to be a contender again this season in the National League, are not over-burdened with reserve infielders. Study their roster: they are carrying only one shortstop and one second baseman. If anything happened to Arky Vaughan at short, or Pep Young at second, Pie Traynor will need to shuffle three quarters of his infield. The New York Giants are crying for infielders who can keep them in the thick of the flag race. They will certainly need a limber second sacker to tour that territory in the direction of first base. Zeke Bonura plays on a dime.

The Cardinals had infield trouble all last season and apparently are no better off this spring. Over in Sarasota the Red Sox are trailing along with a rookie at third, but Jim Tabor should have the ability. The Sox have run the youngster through their farm chain and declare he finally is ready. Joe Cronin hopes so. Every one of the second division clubs is experimenting around the inner defense and would part with a generous lump of cash for a first-class shortstop, second or third baseman.

Brooklyn's Dodgers own a young man who seems headed for stardom. Pete Coscarart, another Pacific Coast League rookie, is back after schooling at Nashville. The Cincinnati Reds offered Larry MacPhail $50,000 for Pete, but Uncle Larry just shook his head. "If he's worth that much to you, he's worth twice as much to me," grinned the Dodger general manager.

Jones Turned Down

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has turned down the appeal of Robert Tyre (Bobby) Jones, Jr., former amateur golf champion, to recover $51,815.17 in income taxes and interest paid on incomes he maintained he never received.

The decision upheld a ruling by the Middle District of Georgia Court. The Government contended that while under contract to a moving picture company, Jones sold his services to his father for $1,000 annually, and that the golfer's film income was diverted through his father into trust funds for Bobby Jones' three minor children at Atlanta, Ga.

The young Hungarian tournament winner outwits his more experienced opponent, and gains a valuable point.

Grunfeld Defense

Klein	Szabo	Klein	Szabo
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 K-Kt2	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	20 RxP(a)	B-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 B-B4	BxB
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2	22 KtxB	R-B4
5 Q-Kt3	PxP	23 K-Kt3	QR-QB
6 QxBP	Castles	24 KR-Q	P-QKt4
7 B-B4	P-B3	25 R-Q8ch	K-R2
8 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt3	26 KtxP	RxKtch
9 P-K3	B-K3	27 K-R4	RxR
10 Q-R3	P-QR4	28 RxR	R-Kt4
11 Kt-KKt5	B-Q4	29 P-Kt3	Kt-K5
12 Castles	P-KR3	30 P-B4	Kt-B6ch
13 Kt-B3	Q-Kt5	31 K-Kt3	R-Kt4ch
14 Kt-Kt5	KR-B	32 K-B2	R-B4
15 Kt-Q3	QxQ	33 K-Q3	KtxP
16 PxQ	QKt-Q2	34 R-R8 and	White
17 B-K5	KtxB	resigned.	
18 KtxKt	P-B4		

(a) Now Black begins to develop a real pull. After 20 KtxB, KtxKt; 21 PxP, Black would not have so easy a time.

Here is one of Reshevsky's wins in the recent Russian tournament held at Moscow and Leningrad.

Ruy Lopez

Romanovski	Reshevsky	Romanovski	Reshevsky
White	Black	White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4	27 Q-Q3	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	28 Kt-K4	RxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	29 QxR	RxQ
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	30 KxR	Q-B2ch
5 Castles	B-K2	31 K-Kt2	QxP
6 R-K	P-QKt4	32 P-B3	Q-K6
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	33 QR-QB	P-Q4
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	34 R-B8	PxKt
9 B-B2	P-B4	35 RxBch	K-Kt2
10 P-Q3	Castles	36 PxP	Q-K6
11 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	37 R-Q7ch	K-B3
12 P-QR4	B-K3	38 R-Bch	K-Kt4
13 Kt-B	P-Kt5	39 QR-KB7	QxPch
14 P-Q4	BPxP	40 K-R2	Q-Q5
15 PxQP	B-Kt5(a)	41 QR-B2	KxP
16 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	42 R-Kt2ch	K-R4
17 B-Q2	Kt-R4	43 R-B3	P-Kt4
18 B-K2	KtxBch	44 R-K2	K-Kt3
19 QxB	P-B4	45 R(B3)-K3	K-B4
20 P-R3	PxP	46 R-B3ch	K-Kj
21 PxB	PxKt	47 R(B3)-K3	K-Q4
22 PxP	Kt-B5	48 P-Kt3	Q-B5ch
23 BxKt	RxB	49 K-Kt2	P-K5
24 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q2	50 R-Kt3	P-Kt5
25 K-Kt2	QR-KB	51 R-KB2	Q-Kt4
26 R-R	B-Q	Resigns	

(a) In a similar variation, White has found it more prudent to prevent this move with P-KR-3. Black begins to get the initiative, and with his 19th move, has definite winning chances.

Di Maggio in Yankee Fold

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 4 (AP)—Minus all the tub-thumping and trimmings baseball fans have annually been led to expect from the New York Yankees' No. 1 holdout, Joe Di Maggio signed his 1939 contract with the world champions yesterday.

His demand for $30,000 for the coming campaign and the club's offer of a repeat of the 1938 salary of $25,000, was arbitrated, and the slugging outfielder signed for a figure reliably reported at $27,000. As usual, Yankee President Ed Barrow would not talk about such things.

Along with his contract, which he air-mailed to the club's offices in New York Wednesday, Joe advised the team's officials he was leaving immediately from his San Francisco home for the training camp here.

Announcement of the settlement of salary differences between the Yanks and jolting Joe came from Manager Joe McCarthy at the training base. McCarthy phoned Barrow in New York and came out of the conversation with the news.

With "Di Mag" in the fold, the contracts of infielders Red Rolfe, Joe Gordon and Frankie Crosetti are the only ones not yet locked in Ed Barrow's office safe. But none of this trio is expected to cause any too much trouble before signing up.

College Event to Montauk

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1939 National Intercollegiate Outboard Racing Championships have been awarded the Montauk Yacht Club, to be held on Lake Montauk, Long Island, June 24-25, it was announced by E. B. Morris, executive secretary of the Eastern Outboard Association. The races start the day after the Yale-Harvard Rowing Regatta at New London, Conn., and its is expected a large part of the spectator fleet of yachts from New London will attend.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

St. Anselm's 46, Lowell Textile 35.
University of Detroit 53, Toledo 52.
Louisiana Normal 43, Murray (Ky.) State Teachers 41
Jacksonville (Ala.) Teachers 37, Georgetown (Ky.) College 29.
Tennessee 39, Vanderbilt 36.
Mississippi College 50, Millsaps 42.
Long Island 28, Lasalle 21.
Temple 42, St. Joseph's 38.
Detroit 53, Toledo 52.
Stanford 39, California 35.
Southern California 43, U. C. L. A. 35.
Oregon 39, Washington 26.
Washington State 47, Oregon State 41.
Utah 52, Brigham Young 47.

Gertrude Ederle To Be Considered

NEW YORK (AP)—She looked on quietly from the sidelines as 200 girls splashed around a midtown swimming pool, trying out for jobs at the New York World's Fair Aquacade.

Somewhat older and somewhat heavier than the others, she smiled wistfully as she talked with the producer about a job.

Maybe she was thinking of 12 years ago, when she was hailed as one of the world's greatest swimmers and rode up Broadway amid cascades of confetti and the plaudits of millions.

For, when the producer said he'd consider her application, her name was jotted down. It was: Gertrude Ederle, the first woman to swim the English Channel.

College Gymnastics

Temple 42, Dartmouth 12.

College Squash Racquets

Yale 7, Princeton 0.

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Lv. Reading 8:33 A. M.
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Lv. No. Conway 5:30 P. M.
Lv. Conway 5:42 P. M.
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Commerce and Finance

Various Commodities Appear in Strong Statistical Position

Business and Industry

Private Industry Planning Various Big Capital Loans

NEW YORK (AP)—Private industry, virtually out of the new capital market for several months, made financing plans to supplant Uncle Sam as the nation's No. 1 borrower in Wall Street, at least temporarily.

Upward of $200,000,000 in corporate issues were reported in bond circles under consideration or ready to start moving through the financing mills shortly.

The Texas Corp., a leading oil producing and distributing organization, has started the procession with plans for a $40,000,000 issue to raise additional capital.

U. S. Limits Financing

Meanwhile, the United States Treasury, leading borrower in recent months, either directly or through guarantee of loans for Federal agencies and corporations, announced it would limt its mid-March operations to refunding of $1,294,000,000 in obligations which become payable next June 15.

Among prospective financing mentioned in underwriting quarters were a $22,500,000 issue by National Distillers Corp., about $17,500,000 for Northern States Power of Wisconsin and $20,000,000 in the Commonwealth Edison, the Chicago utility Combine which has been a large borrower for refunding in the last year.

A $121,000,000 financing operation for Pennsylvania Power & Light also was said to be under consideration.

Refunding of old loans to take advantage of the decline in interest rates continued to dominate plans, but aviation, oil, and other relatively busy and growing industries were regarded as likely to become more active in demand for new capital if present signs of revival pan out.

A definite break in the capital log jam has been waited in Wall Street as the most convincing promise of sustained industrial recovery and indication of success in the Administration's "encourage business" drive, outlined by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins in his Des Moines speech.

However, bond men pointed out the preparations for new issues now on the fire partly may be attributed to technical conditions in connection with registry of securities with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sentiment Improving

Corporate borrowers, it was explained, usually wait until year-end figures are available to avoid extra expense in preparing audits for registration statements.

Some men asserted, nevertheless, there had been a distinct improvement in sentiment lately and revival of hope for resumption of new financing on a sizable scale.

The first two months of the new year have been one of the quietest periods in corporate financing in years. The biggest borrowers since the turn of the year have been the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and the U. S. Housing Authority, which together took about $400,000,000 out of Wall Street's brimming pools of idle money to help finance Federal spending for public works and other purposes.

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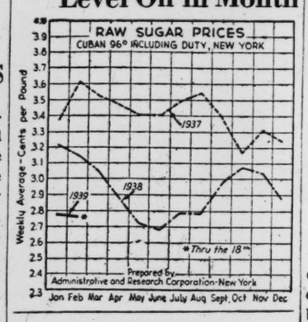
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Raw Sugar Prices Level Off in Month


RAW SUGAR PRICES
CUBAN 96° INCLUDING DUTY, NEW YORK
Weekly Average - Cents per Pound
1937
1938
1939
*Thru the 18th
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation-New York
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Commodity Prices Highest in 6 Weeks; Below a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.3 per cent during the last week of February due largely to increases in the prices of farm products, in particular, grains and livestock, and building materials, the Department of Commerce reported.

The increase brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics combined index of 813 price series for the week ended Feb. 25 to 76.8 per cent of the 1926 average, for the weekended Feb. 25 to 76.8 per cent of the 1926 1926 average, the highest point reached in the past six weeks. The all-commodity index is 0.1 per cent higher than it was a month ago but 3.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to the farm products and building materials groups, minor increases were recorded for the foods, textile products, and miscellaneous commodities groups. Hides and leather products and fuel and lighting materials declined fractionally. Metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Commodity groups	Feb. 25 1939	Feb. 18 1939	Feb. 26 1938	Feb. 27 1937
All commodities	76.8	76.6	79.6	86.1
Farm products	67.7	66.9	70.2	91.4
Foods	71.4	71.3	73.5	86.7
Hides and leather products	92.4	92.5	94.6	103.5
Textile products	65.6	65.5	67.8	76.9
Fuel and lighting materials	73.4	73.6	78.9	77.8
Metals and metal products	94.5	94.5	96.2	92.0
Building materials	90.0	89.4	91.1	93.7
Chemicals and drugs	76.0	76.0	78.9	87.5
Housefurnishing goods	86.6	86.6	89.6	89.4
Miscellaneous	73.0	72.9	74.7	77.2
Raw materials	70.9	70.4	73.6	88.1
Semimanufactured articles	74.4	74.4	76.0	86.5
Finished products	80.4	80.3	83.4	85.4
All commodities other than farm products	78.8	78.8	81.7	84.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.4	80.4	83.1	84.4

Your Income Tax

No. 29

Items Exempt From Tax

Certain items are specifically exempt from the income tax and need not be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income. Among such items are the proceeds from life insurance policies paid by reason of the death of the insured. Amounts received (other than amounts paid by reason of the death of the insured and interest payments on such amounts and other than amounts received as annuities) under a life insurance or endowment contract, which are less than or exactly equal to the premiums or consideration paid therefor, are exempt from Federal income tax. Any excess received over the consideration paid is taxable. Amounts received as an annuity under an annuity or endowment contract shall be included in gross income; except that each year the excess of the amount received over 3 per cent of the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity is tax-free until the aggregate of such sums excluded from gross income for the taxable year 1938 and prior years equals the aggregate premiums or considerations paid for the annuity. There are also exempt from tax amounts received by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance; interest on obligations of the District of Columbia, any Territory, State, county, or municipality; interest on certain bonds issued by the United States Government or its possessions, and on Federal farm loan bonds; amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injury or sickness, and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness.

Pensions and compensation received by veterans from the United States are exempt; and pensions received from the United States by the family of a veteran for services rendered by the veteran to the United States in time of war are exempt, as gifts.

There is also exempt from Federal income tax the rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the Gospel as part of his compensation. Other items excluded from gross income are alimony and city jury fees.

Central Maine Power Payment

Immediate payment of principal and interest to maturity will be made to holders of Central Maine Power first mortgage 5s due November 1, 1939, upon surrender of their bonds with unmatured coupons attached, it was announced by the company.

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Federal Attitude Towards Profits Held Recovery Bar

The following is the sixth of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

IV. Lack of Profits

In our opinion, long-term recovery is being held back not only because of concern over fiscal policy, but because private enterprise sees little prospect for profit under existing conditions, no matter how efficiently individual concerns may be managed.

In the depressed year 1924—15 years ago—profits of the numerous active corporations in American business were nearly three times profits in 1935, 22 per cent above profits of 1936, and 15 per cent above those estimated for 1937.

For a time in 1936, when national income apparently passed the "break-even point," profits in many businesses showed large increases, as a result partly of inventory gains due to a rapid rise in prices. But taking the period since 1929 as a whole, business profits have remained at extremely low levels.

According to one estimate about 60 per cent of American corporations made profits between the World War and the depression, but since 1930 the number of successful corporations has dropped off to 30 per cent. Now no economic system can be expected to operate indefinitely at a loss. Until the prospect of a greater profit is restored, private enterprise cannot be expected to do much more than keep existing factories open.

Taxes Are Higher

Numerous reasons are advanced why business profits have been low. Since 1932 costs of production have greatly increased. Taxes are far higher than in pre-depression days. As a result of the NRA and other legislation, as well as of collective bargaining, hourly wage rates in leading industries have shown large increases.

Wholesale prices today are 17.5 per cent lower than in 1929, but the price of labor is from 10 to 25 per cent higher. This means lower profits, or even losses, unless the volume of business can be expanded. Confronted by increased costs, industry has striven to improve its efficiency in order to keep alive. During the depression technological progress seems to have been even greater than before 1929.

The incidental effect of such progress, however, has been to dismiss the workers made unnecessary by invention. Because of lack of prospect for profit and lack of confidence in the future new industries have not been created to absorb the labor thus displaced. The very improvement of wage rates during a time of general unemployment and depressed national income has thus contributed to new unemployment.

Had national income increased, these higher wage rates could have been absorbed by industry and profits maintained. But national income has remained far under that of 1929, and has also tended to fluctuate widely, thus increasing uncertainty. Today the gross pay roll is less than in 1929.

American business has been accused of maintiang high profit margins while working plants only at part capacity. There may be some truth in this statement. But what it overlooks is that when American business can count upon neither a high nor stable national income it must fix profit margins at a much higher point than would otherwise be the case. Under existing conditions business cannot count upon the continuance of many good years.

Consequently the businessman strives—usually without success—to pile up high profits as long as possible in order to carry him through the lean years that, considering past experience, he fears lie ahead. If the national income did not fluctuate so widely and if it remained at a high level, American business could lower the profit margin and still earn the income necessary to justify expansion. The absence of the prospect of profit over a reasonably long future, in a time when national income has remained comparatively low while fluctuating widely, is a fundamental explanation of why business expansion is not taking place. If government is concerned with increasing the national income, it will study this profit question.

V. The Administration and Lack of Confidence

The restoration of the prospects of profit depends upon many factors, not the least of which is greater certainty as to the future, and particularly as to the attitude of the Administration toward the system of private enterprise.

In the past, America emerged from depressions because entrepreneurs were optimistic chance takers. Depressions gave way to recovery even when prices were at the worst.

Today, however, a different business behavior seems to exist. Businessmen no longer appear willing to assume the risks or exercise the creative initiative that made the American economic system so vigorous and productive in the past. We believe the first reason for this situation is the fact that America has been undergoing a period of rapid an inevitable change, which has been upsetting to business.

America has crammed into the past six years social changes and experiments that other countries have more slowly digested over much longer periods. This short era has witnessed the compulsory imposition upon business of the principle of collective bargaining; it has seen the acceptance of the principle of social security by the federal government. Both of these principles are probably here to stay; nevertheless the sudden manner of their coming undoubtedly produced a shock to the economic system.

[To Be Continued]

Outlook of Minor Commodities Viewed Materially Improved

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite all the unfavorable factors told or hinted on this page on Feb. 23, many people in Wall Street have recently turned bullish on commodities—or at least on certain commodities.

This does not mean that any runaway market is expected, or any prolonged or general rise in commodity prices. The word "inflation" has been divorced from commodities, and the long-term movement still seems downward, with occasional upward flurries and short-lived spells of hope. And it doesn't particularly apply to the two great staples, wheat and cotton, one of which (wheat) has over-hanging it record world production and a long-term dwindling rate of consumption in this country, while the other has over it between 11,500,000 and 12,000,000 bales of cotton accumulated as the first step in what is sometimes here called the "ever-abnormal" granary system which was close to the heart of the Farm Act of 1938.

The Commodity Outlook

But it does mean that the outlook is taken here to have improved for a number of the little, minor, secondary commodities. Almost unanimously they have been moving up through the latter part of February and continuing the rise slowly this week. The following comparison may show the extent of recent appreciation:

	February Low (cents)	Current Price (cents)
Rubber (May)	15¼	16.66
Hides (June)	11¼	11.78
Cottonseed Oil (May)	6½	7.23
Cocoa (May)	4.40	4.57
Silk (May No. 1)	186.00	216.00
Sugar (May)	1.84	1.88

In addition, the London metal market has been firm, in sympathy with the remarkable strength in London industrial and rail shares. Copper, particularly, has been rising slowly, in belated response to the World Copper Cartel reduction in export quotas to 95 per cent. even though the trade was disappointed that the quota was not cut from the January 1 level of 100 per cent down all the way to 90 per cent.

Big Staples Move Sidewise

In contrast to this, the leading staples, cotton and wheat, and the latter's little brother, corn, have been showing only the most timid appreciation—for reasons already given. Cotton, in fact, has been moving sidewise for about a year and a half and wheat since last summer, while corn, after emerging from its autumn dallying round the 40-cent level, has vacillated in a 5-cent range so far this year.

One consequence is that the proportion of futures trading in the minor commodities has increased substantially in the last few months. Last fall grain trading constituted from 50 to 65 per cent of total futures trading volume and cotton from 11 to 23 per cent, with "all others" making up only from 20 to 30 per cent. Total volume has fallen this Spring from last fall's daily average of about 6,000 to 7,000 contracts a day to between 4,000 and 5,000 contracts but the fall has been in the grain market.

For the week ended February 25, for example, grain trading volume fell to 32 per cent of the total and "all other" contracts rose to 49 per cent. The lowest week's grain trading last fall was 2,590 contracts a day, but for the above week it fell to 1,804, while the lowest volume of "all other" contracts last autumn was 1,051 a day, while in the above week it was 2,700.

Reasons for the play, and the appreciation, in the minor commodities, seem to be two-fold: first, weariness with contemplation of the bearish side of the statistical picture, and second, quota controls.

Quotas Rule Rubber Prices

Rubber, for example, responded favorably to the February 14 decision of the International Rubber Regulation Committee to continue the 50 per cent export quota through the second quarter. Tire makers here wanted 55 per cent. This puts monthly average supplies of rubber at around 72,000 tons.

Consumption here and abroad is running between 85,000 and 90,000 tons, which means that in each of the two quarters through June world rubber inventories will drop around 50,000 tons. They were 575,000 tons at the beginning of the year, and if they get down to 475,000 they will be nearly down to the 1937 lows and, in relation to consumption, approaching tightness. So rubber, after zigzagging down since October, has been zigzagging up since late January.

Hides, of course, traditionally follow the stock market. They have been moving little better than sidewise for over six weeks, and rising this week. The statistics hang between cattle slaughter on one end and the shoe-shop on the other; and because the cattle population is on an uptrend, fewer are being slaughtered, and as pay rolls have fattened shoe-buying has increased.

Cottonseed oil seems to be up chiefly because it had gone down so fast; also because this year's cotton crop may be small, and because at present hogs are coming with extra-seasonal slowness to market to increase the lard supply.

Silk Up on Control

The recent skyrocketing of silk prices appears largely due to the Japanese control system inaugurated last summer with new strictness. Japanese markets are closed on account of the boom; prices jumped here yesterday by from 3 to 10 cents a pound; mid-town prices are the highest since 1931; some mills may have to shut down, and the recent mark-up of 25 cents a dozen in hosiery is already insufficient.

Sugar improvement is apparently a direct result of potential quota tightening. As related here last week, the Department of Agriculture has found a legal comma, semi-colon, or something which permits it to cut the quota below the 1935-1936 per capita consumption figure. It hasn't done so yet; but though it is not anxious, it appears willing.

Most of the above arguments for higher prices, it can readily be seen, are easily revocable. They consist merely of quota tightening, in copper, rubber, cottonseed oil, silk, and sugar. Let prices presume on them too much, and they can readily be revoked. The I. R. R. C. can at its next meeting lift the third quarter rubber quota to 55 or 60 per cent, the government fail to hold down cotton production, the Japanese Government realease some of its 1000-yen stocks, or the AAA refuse to allocate unused sugar quotas, and most of these price mark-ups will evaporate. But, for the present, they are one reason why the stock market has been strong lately.

Says ICC Exceeding Authority on Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for Class I railroads asserted the Interstate Commerce Commission was exceeding its authority over railroad rates.

R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the Association of American Railroads, complained to the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the Commission had undertaken to say "what is good for the railroads instead of what is good for the country."

"The Commission is not charged with serving the public interest," Mr. Fletcher said, "but with the specific duty of preventing discriminatory rates from going into effect. Our whole quarrel goes to giving authority to the ICC to control policies of the railroads."

He was testifying on a bill by Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California of the Committee to reorganize the ICC and extend its authority to interstate water and air transportation.

Chesapeake & Ohio Board Enlarged to 12 Members

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway have enlarged their board to 12 men over the protest of Alleghany Corp., nominally the top holding company of the railroad empire built up by the late Van Sweringen brothers.

Elected to the board were Homer L. Ferguson, of Newport News, Va., President of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., and Ralph C. Gifford, President of the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky. One of the men is a replacement for John C. Myers of Ashland, Ohio, who resigned recently as a director, and the other is an addition to the board, which previously consisted of 11 directors.

Buying at Retail Rises as Spring Demand Appears

NEW YORK (AP)—The past week brought signs that the pause in business activity was giving way to a mild upturn, said Dun & Bradstreet in their weekly trade review.

"Business sentiment was more optimistic on the whole," the summary commented, "and both producers and wholesalers found that this better feeling was quickly translated into orders.

Auto, Apparel Demand Widens

"Retail trade perked up under the impetus of a widening demand for automobiles and spring apparel. As March opened comparisons with the same period of last year revealed a better balance in inventories, a slightly smaller volume of sales.

"As buying of women's apparel began to expand most department and specialty stores were able to show larger sales totals than in the the preceding week. Volume for all stores in the country was estimated 2 to 3 per cent higher than in the previous week but 1 to 4 per cent lower than last year.

"No region showed any considerable variation from this average; three of the seven reported increases against their comparative 1938 totals, but these were relatively small. In New England the improvement amounted to less than 2 per cent; in the South between 2 and 5 per cent; and in the Southwest between 1 and 3 per cent.

"As . . . subnormal temperatures still keep shoppers at home in the Middle West, comparisons with 1938 were less favorable than in the previous week, the average going off by 2 to 5 per cent. In the Northwest, the decrease below the previous year remained unchanged at 1 to 4 per cent. Despite sharp gains in the vicinity of the Fair, Pacific Coast volume showed a contraction of 1 to 3 per cent.

"Still extremely sensitive to every flurry in retail trade, wholesale markets felt almost immediately the improvement in consumer buying.

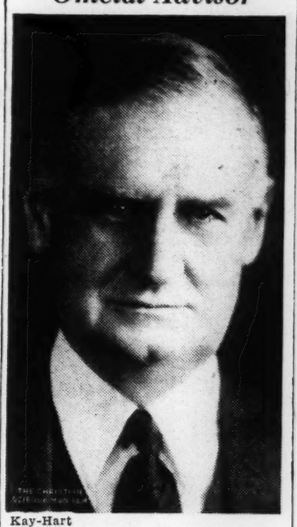
Futures Orders Gain

"Orders for immediate delivery were larger, but a moderate increase in future orders attracted most attention among sellers.

"Wholesalers of apparel, accessories and house furnishings reported a favorable volume of sales during the week; grocery volume slipped back somewhat, however, and tended to weaken the average comparison with 1938.

"The estimated margin of gain over last year narrowed to 4 to 12 per cent; a week ago it was put at 8 to 14 per cent."

Official Advisor



Kay-Hart

General Robert E. Wood

Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Appointed by Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins as His Official Adviser on Business Relations.

Gen'l Wood Named As Official Business Advisor to Hopkins

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins has appointed Gen. Robert E. Wood of Chicago as his official advisor on business relations.

General Wood, a former regular army officer who now is chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., will serve for about four months, without title or administrative duties.

A Hopkins aide said General Wood had accepted the job on condition that it be temporary. Now on a cruise, General Wood will come here in a few weeks.

General Wood, who is also a former member of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, was described by department officials as a "business liberal." His job will be to help Mr. Hopkins find out what he can do to help business and also to tell business what it can do to promote Government-business co-operation espoused in recent statements of President Roosevelt and several Administration leaders.

World Shipbuilding In 1938 at Highest Level in 17 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World shipbuilding in 1938 reached the highest figure for 17 years—3,033,593 tons—this being 343,000 tons more than in 1937. The 1938 total approaches the figures for the peak year, 1913, when 3,332,882 tons left the yards for the water.

British tonnage launched in 1938 was just over 1,000,000 tons. Among the leading shipbuilding countries the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark had their highest output on record, while Germany and Japan had their highest for more than 15 years.

Lloyd's Register shows that out of the 3,000,000 tons built in 1938 about 1,800,000 were motorships, 625,000 were for burning oil fuel, leaving only some 525,000 tons as coal burners. About 40 per cent of the motor tonnage consisted of oil tankers.

Keystone Steel Shipments Up

CHICAGO—Henry G. Sommer, executive vice president of Keystone Steel & Wire Co. stated shipments in the current quarter are running substantially ahead of a year ago. Improvement has not been confined to any particular product or division. Present rate of incoming orders indicates a continuance of the present level of operations at least through the current quarter, he stated.

Congress Closes Hearings' Wrangle On Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Opposing interests in the controversy over freight rates spoke their minds Friday as inquiries on both sides of Congress were abruptly concluded.

Chairman Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, of a special Senate subcommittee announced, after listening to nearly a dozen witnesses opposed to a revision of the freight rate structure, that he found "they have offered nothing to dispute the fact that unfair discrimination exists, not alone against the South, but against the West, the mid-West and the far West."

Governor Lehman of New York sent a letter to Rep. Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York, urging that State's delegation to "take the lead in bringing about a united front" to defeat pending bills to revise the rate structure as "contrary to the interests" of New York and other northeastern states.

Governor Lehan wrote Mr. Kennedy that a lowering of rates outside the eastern or official territory would "make it even more attractive than it is now for industries to move from New York State to the South."

Despite Senator Hill's insistance that "good cause" had been shown for legislation to "remove unjust freight rate discriminations," Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California, of the House's investigating committee said on adjourning his inquiry that "nearly all witnesses have testified any adjustments necessary could be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission." Mr. Lea said the committee would turn next Tuesday to hearings of water carriers on the "whole transportation problem."

Testimony will be heard then on proposals for co-ordination between water and land transportation systems and their rate schedules.

Senator Hill, Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, and Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida, sharply questioned witnesses opposed to the pending freight rate legislation before their hearing adjourned, subject, Senator Hill said, "to testimony congressmen or ICC officials may want to submit next week in executive session."

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BIRMINGHAM

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Government is well used to attacks on its foreign policy, and still more used to attacks on its methods of dealing or not dealing with unemployment. Last year it drew violent attacks from a third direction; the farmers objected to its agricultural policies.

For the farmers to criticize the present Government is as near ingratitude as you will find, for farmers have been more tenderly cared for than almost any other section of our economy. The Free Trade era in Britain is generally dated back to Peel's repeal of the corn laws in the thirties of last century; the era ended with the National Government's new corn laws even more than with its industrial protection.

Farmer Still Unhappy

But the farmers are still unhappy, despite the various marketing schemes which have been described from time to time in this column, the control of foreign imports, and the scandalous largesse of the sugar beet subsidy. Criticism of the Government by farmers became politically dangerous last year; the Government could not afford to be shot at from so many directions at once. So the farmers have practically been invited to write their own ticket; last year's President of the National Farmers' Union has been appointed Minister of Agriculture.

The Union's policy, which the Government seems prepared to adopt, is "Price Insurance," but what specifically is meant by the term is unknown.

Obviously, for specified crops the farmer is to be guaranteed a certain price, to be determined. How the price is to be determined is unknown, except that the Minister of Agriculture has rejected the idea that it should be related to the cost of production of the efficient producer.

Presumably the price fixed for each commodity will be a matter for political bargaining. Presumably, the size of the crop to which the guaranteed price will apply will also be fixed, subject to bargaining from year to year; unlimited liability could not be accepted by any government.

But perhaps the most important unknown element is how the money needed for price insurance will be raised, for obviously the farmers want more money. If this is to be provided by the Government, then it should be raised by an equitable system of taxation, and openly given to the farmers in a published yearly appropriation. It should not be raised from consumers of food and passed to the farmers in the disguised form of higher prices for farm products.

Lack of Consumer Money

One of the major agitations of current years is to raise the standard of living of the people of even the most prosperous countries. We have been told that nearly a half of the people of England are undernourished. The greatest bar to a higher standard of nourishment is lack of money in the consumers' pockets.

The demand of British farmers for higher revenue runs directly contrary to the interests of the vast majority of the people of England. Before it is granted, the consumers should be satisfied that everything has been done to lower costs of production and distribution. They should form some idea of the extent to which they are prepared to subsidize the British farmer to produce food to replace that supplied by overseas competitors. And they should insist that whatever subsidy is given to the farming industry should be raised as equitably as possible through the ordinary taxation system of the country, and should openly be given so that the transfer can be seen.

After Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of British solidarity with France in the event of an attack on the latter's vital interests, the political tension is supposed to have been relieved, and acting on this belief the stock market has been willing to put up prices on various individual items of company news which in more pessimistic mood would have been ignored.

A prominent item for the stock market was the announcement of dividends by the railway companies. The railways have had a very bad past year; their gloomy experience of rising costs and falling revenue led to their demand for a square deal now to rid them of hereditary legislation. So the market anticipated poor dividends. The Southern astonished and pleased by declaring full 5 per cent dividend on its preferred stock, against an expected 3½ to 4 per cent; and of this dividend 4.52 per cent was actually earned.

L. M. S. Pays Dividend

The L. M. S. was able to pay full 4 per cent first perference and 5 per cent redeemable preference, with something to spare. Both railways were able to meet their declining revenue by strong economies which became operative as the financial year progressed.

According to the agreement between road transport companies and the railways, to which I referred last week, area or district committees of the road haulage industry will negotiate rate agreements for their areas with the local railway officials. In the first case the road committees will estimate rates upon a cost plus profit basis, which will then be adjusted in consultation with the railways.

A central committee, representing both interests will be available for consultation and decision of general principles. The railway companies propose to include in any bill they may try to get through Parliament a provision making adherence to the agreed rates compulsory.

The bargain made between the two interests in setting up the system described above is that the railroads will not object in future to applications by existing license holders for permission to increase their road fleets; and the road companies will not object to the railway's demands upon the Government for a square deal.

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NEW OUTLOOK FOR OLD CHEMICAL COMPANY

Important changes have recently been made in a chemical company and its products that make the stock worthy of careful study. Read about it in March 8 FINANCIAL WORLD. Read in same issue: "The Technical Position of the Market," "Turn Under Way in Farm Purchasing Power?," "Are Aviation Shares Still a Buy?," "Foreign Bond Digest," "Business Cycle Stocks," "Good Year Ahead for the Steels?" and

5 STOCKS FOR COMING RISE

There are many factors, both national and international, that lend strength to the belief that a substantial market rise is getting under way. You may not yet have given adequate attention to such favorable news as the recent Supreme Court Labor Decisions, the greatly improved political outlook, the improving European situation and definite indications of a coming business pick up. It will pay you to prepare yourself for the better markets ahead by reading not only the March 8th FINANCIAL WORLD but each succeeding issue. Our editors are making painstaking researches that should be of tremendous value to every investor.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 1,016,765
1939 volume to date 41,313,177
1938 volume to date 40,077,170

Stocks Irregular; Rally Is Checked By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Stocks turned somewhat irregular in today's market when early efforts to extend Friday's rally encountered a little profit taking opposition.

Dealings slowed after a lively opening in which a number of issues again edged into high territory for the past year. In the second hour trends were indefinite.

International Harvester was once more a strong spot in the list, advancing nearly 2 points. Others up as much as a point or so were Eastman Kodak, United Fruit, U. S. Rubber preferred, Union Pacific, Westinghouse, Anaconda, Western Union, and Chrysler.

Lagging were Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, Philip Morris, and U. S. Rubber common.

Brokers attributed the waning of buying interest after the start partly to desire of traders to step lightly pending President Roosevelt's speech, scheduled for shortly after noon, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the first session of Congress.

Bonds Continue Upswing

Continuance of the current forward swing in the bond market flipped prices upward fractions to over a point as the short session neared the close today.

Sizable gains again spotted the U. S. Government list, where inquiry was spurred, according to bond men, by increasing signs that business and the Government might get together and indications economy measures will get full consideration by Congress.

Rails headed the list as buyers' favorites. Here again, brokers declared, much of the demand was predicated on hopes of congressional action favorable to the carriers, as well as better traffic returns.

Aside from a gain of about ½ point in Brazil 6½s and a modest lift for Japan 6½s, foreign dollar loans were neglected.

Higher elsewhere were Erie & Jersey 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Running against the main trend for minor losses were Santa Fe 4s of '95 and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

First Boston Corp. Issues Booklet of U. S. Securities

Reflecting the current importance of government guaranteed securities as earning assets in the portfolios of banks and other institutional investors, The First Boston Corporation has just issued as a 65-page booklet the 1939 edition of its "Securities of the United States Government and Its Instrumentalities."

An appendix to the book presents a complete historical record of United States Government financing, embracing all outstanding issues dating from the 3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1911 to the most recent 1939 offerings of obligations of Federal Instrumentalities, showing the original price, amount, oversubscription, subsequent price range and other details.

The book likewise contains a complete tabulation of the legal status of the obligations of instrumentalities and credit agencies of the Government for savings and trust investment in each of the 48 states.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Insofar as a general market policy is concerned, we would continue to proceed on the theory that this particular phase of advance should extend to the 150-155 area or, more specifically, to around 153 before being threatened with a reaction of any consequence.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Dow-Jones industrial stock average has closed at about the same level on each of the past six days, the 147-148 area. Meanwhile some progress has been made by rails and utilities. Believe the industrials are now ready to extend their rise.

J. S. Boeke & Co., New York—Hides: Heavy types are commanding little interest with most of the buying being done by traders. However, with strength in outside markets, a growing speculative demand could advance prices further and perhaps force some tanner interest. Crude rubber: An irregular market trending higher is anticipated. Cocoa: Most observers lean to the view that present conditions warrant a higher market during the next few months when no new crop pressure is expected to be felt.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, March 4

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅞	8.2397
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—france	.0265⅛	.0265⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2273	.2273	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5313	§
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2415	.4537
Norway—krone	.2356	.2356	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2093	.2093	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—engo	.1985	.1985	.2061
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.23055	.23100	.7707
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2026
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.0360
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2735	.2735	.8440
India—rupee	.3508	.3506	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2915	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1594	.1694	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5456	.5458	.9613
Fi'l Islnds—peso	.4975	4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9966	.9962½	1.9631
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025†	.2025†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed Parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59⅞	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	4	38½	38	38½	Mar 2
11	8¾	Adams Exp (.20e)	12	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (½g)	3	24⅞	24	24	— ⅜
27½	24	Addressor (1.40)	1	27	27	27	
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	2	57¾	57½	57½	— ⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 27
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	3	13⅜	13	13	— ¾
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	9	11¾	11¼	11⅜	Mar 3
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	4	24½	23½	23⅝	— ¼
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	6	11⅛	11	11	+⅛
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	177	175½	177	+1
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (1½)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Mar 3
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	13	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (6)	1	69	69	69	— ¼
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	30	46¾	46¼	46½	+ ⅜
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Mar 3
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	1	17¼	17½	17½	Jan 23
89½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	6	63¼	62	62¼	+ ¼
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	7	20½	20	20½	+ ⅞
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
8	5¾	Am Bosch	2	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	7	48½	48⅛	48½	+1½
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	3	93⅞	93	93⅝	
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	168	167½	168	Mar 3
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	31	30¾	34¾	
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	49	49	49	Mar 3
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	10	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	112½	112½	112½	+1¼
122	116	Am Chicle (4a)	3	116¼	116⅛	116½	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅜	Am Colortype	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Mar 3
11⅛	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
5⅝	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
8½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅜	2⅞	Am & For Power	2	57¾	57½	57½	— ⅜
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	+ ½
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	11	17½	17½	17½	Mar 3
3¾	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar 3
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34½	34½	34½	Mar 3
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	12	45½	45½	45½	Mar 3
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Mar 3
7¾	6	Am International	8	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	8	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	6	71	70⅞	71	+ ⅛
15⅜	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
4½	3⅝	Am M & Met	9	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
40⅝	32	Am Metal (¼g)	11	35¼	35	35	+ ⅛
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅝	Am Power & Lt	28	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
48⅛	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	5	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅜
43½	32⅝	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	19	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	27	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	9	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	66	64¾	66	Mar 3
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	18	17¼	18	+ ⅛
53⅝	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	16	47⅜	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132¼	132¼	132¼	+1¼
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63½	63½	63½	+1½
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	9	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 3
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
91⅞	82⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	82½	82½	82½	— ½
18⅛	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	10	160⅝	160	160½	
160½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	+ ⅜
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86	85½	86	+1
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	88¾	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151½	151½	151½	Mar 2
8¾	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	25	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	11	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
90¼	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	Feb 27
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	38¾	38¼	38¼	Mar 3
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29½	Feb 1
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	82	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ½
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	52	52	52	
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Mar 3
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	7	27¼	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅛
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Feb 27
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	45½	45½	45½	
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼gR)	6	49⅛	48½	48⅝	+ ⅜
12½	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Mar 3
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
75	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	75	75	75	Mar 1
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	56½	51½	51½	Feb 1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	33	39½	39⅛	39⅛	
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	7	68¼	67⅜	68¼	+ ⅞
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
15¼	11	Atl G & W In pf	5	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	5	16	15½	16	
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	22	22	22	+ ¼
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	107	106½	106½	Feb 28
46¼	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	Mar 3
6½	5	Atlas Tack	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar 3
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅞	6½	Aviation Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
			5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
B							
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	42	16¾	16	16¼	
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	9⅛	8⅞	9	
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	4	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
13	9½	Barker Bros	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	Mar 3
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	30	17	16⅜	17	+ ¾
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19	21¼	20⅞	21½	— ⅜
20½	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 3
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	124	124	124	Feb 28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	24	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
20¾	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	5	21	21	21	+ ⅛
52⅜	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	52½	52¼	52¼	Mar 3
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+1⅛
80	60¼	Beth Steel	40	75½	74⅜	74¾	— ¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ¼
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¾
22½	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	10	15⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	14	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
17	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	21	18¼	17	18¼	+1¼
20¾	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	14	20¾	20½	20¾	
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (⅛g)	10	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+ ½
2⅝	2	Boston & Maine	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	12	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
31⅛	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	22	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅝
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	29	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
43½	37⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	40	40	40	— ¾
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	4	19	19	19	+ ½
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar 3
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Mar 3
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	10	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	2	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	Mar 2
9¼	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	23½	19½	8¼	8¼	Mar 3
23½	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	23½	23¼	23½	Mar 3
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13¾	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	16	16	16	
C							
18⅞	15¾	Calif Packing	7	18½	18¼	18½	
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	15	15	15	
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	10	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
32½	30½	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	32	32	32	Feb 27
7⅞	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	3	18	18	18	Mar 2
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar 3
94¾	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	6	93	91	91	— ½
53¼	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	14	53⅜	52¾	53½	+ ¾
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Mar 1
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	16	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Mar 1
19½	14⅝	Celotex Corp	4	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
22½	20	Cent Agguirre (1½)	8	17	17	17	
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar 3
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Mar 2
5⅞	4½	Century Rib M	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	6	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & P	6	29	29	29	Mar 3
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar 3
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	26	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	90	89¾	90	Mar 2
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 8
¾	¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar 2
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	¾	¾	Mar 3
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	¾	¾	Mar 3
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 1
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 3
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 2
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	11½	11½	11½	
1¼	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 2
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	2	1	⅞	⅞	Mar 3
37¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	+ ⅛
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	37¼	37¼	37½	Feb 2b
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
1½	⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
8¾	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mar 3
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar 1
			1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
84	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	87	83⅝	83	83	+ ⅛
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
24½	18½	Clark Equip	5	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
60½	49½	Climax Molyb (1.20)	25	52	51½	51½	+ ¼
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¾g)	14	30¼	29⅜	30	
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	130	130	130	Mar 3
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	18	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar 2
36¼	25	Collins & Alk (¼g)	2	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	4	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
17⅝	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	Mar 3
16¾	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	6	16	16	16	+ ¼
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	16	8¾	8¼	8¼	
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	88½	88	88½	+1½
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	13	12¾	13	Mar 3
30⅝	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Feb 28
92	81	Colum Carbon (4)	57	88	87	87½	— ½
60	49½	Coml Credit (4)	6	56¼	56	56⅛	+ ¼
109½	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109½	109½	109½	Feb 24
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13¾	10⅝	Coml Solvents	32	13½	12⅞	13	
2½	1½	Com'wlth & South	18	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
63¾	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	5	64	63¾	64	+ ⅝
28½	26¾	Com'wlth Edi (.40g)	30	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8½	8½	8½	Mar 3
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 30
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	25	24¾	23½	23½	—1⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	8	8½	8½	8½	Mar 3
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	65	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
106⅝	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
2¼	1⅞	Consol Film Ind	6	1½	1½	1½	
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

11:50 A. M. Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 3¼s '41	107.5	107.5	107.5
24 3¼s '45-43	110.14	110.13	110.14
1 2¾s '47-45	108.13	108.13	108.13
5 4¼s '52-47	120.4	120.4	120.4
12 2½s '53-49	103.25	103.23	103.25
1 2¾s '54-51	105.17	105.17	105.17
4 3s '55-51	108.18	108.18	108.18
50 2¾s '59-56	104.20	104.20	104.20
1 2¾s '65-60	104.3	104.3	104.3

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s '52-44	107.29	107.29	107.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Adams Exp 4s'47	102½	102½	102½
7 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103¾	103⅝	103¾
17 Alleghany cv 5s'44	83	82¾	83
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	105¾	105¾	105¾
200 Allied Strs 4½s'51	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
17 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	111½	111⅜	111½
12 Am&For P 5s 2030	57	56½	56½
6 AmIGChm cv 5½s'49	103	103	103
7 Am T&T 5½s'43	112⅛	112	112
5 Am T&T 3½s'66	107⅜	107½	107⅜
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108¼	108	108
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	106¾	106¼	106¾
1 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	106	106	106
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	21½	21½	21½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
3 Arm Del 4s '55	99	99	99
24 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109½	109½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
21 AC Line 1st 4s '52	87¼	87	87¼
21 ACL cit 4s '52	68¾	68⅝	68¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
8 Atl efdn 3s '53	104	104	104
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	22⅞	22¾	22¾
2 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22	22	22
10 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	60	60	60
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	22½	22½	22½
1 B&O 5s '96 F	21½	21½	21½
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	21	21	21
77 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¾	14½	14½
10 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14	13⅞	14
20 B&O 4s '48	59½	59⅜	59½
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	53½	53½	53½
4 B&O 5s SW '50	42¾	42⅜	42¾
5 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	41⅞	41¼	41⅜
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	108	108
11 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103⅜	103¼	103¼
28 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅜	101⅜	101½
25 Boston&Me 5s '67	38½	37⅝	38½
7 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	35¼	35	35¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	38	37¼	38
86 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80⅞	80¼	80¼
2 Bkl Q C & SB cn 5s '41	45	45	45
8 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	91¼	391¼	91¼
10 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	82	81¾	82
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	38	38	38
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	52¾	52¾	52¾
7 Can Sou 5s '52	97	97	97
5 Can Nat 4s 5s '59 July	94	94	94
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¾	115¼	115⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	119½	119⅛	119½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	115	115	115
1 Can Pac 5s '54	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s perp	93½	93¼	93¼
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	81½	81¼	81⅞
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
19 Cen Pac 5s '60	63	62½	62½
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76¼	75¼	76¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	23	23	23
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	82	82	82
5 C&O 4½s '92	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 Chi & Alton 3s'49	12½	12½	12½
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	98¼	98	98¼
15 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Chi&E Ill 5s'51	20	19¾	20
14 Chi&E Ill 5s'51 ct	19	19	19
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22⅝	22½	22⅝
52 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10¾	10¼	10¾
1 CMSP&P 2¾s 2000	3½	3	3
2 CM&SP 4½s'89C	28½	28½	28½
6 CM&SP gen 4s'89	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
2 Chi&NW 6½s'36	17	17	17
2 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&P 4½s'52A	8	8	8
10 C R I & P 4s'88	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
8 Ch Un Sta 2¾s'63 st	103	103	103
1 Childs Co 5s'43	77¾	77¾	77¾
10 CCC&StL 4½s'77	61½	61	61½
10 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	68	68	68
1 CCC&STL gen 4s '93	74	74	74
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	88	88	88
51 Clev Un Term 5s '73	79	78⅞	79
6 Clev Un T 4½s '77C	75½	75½	75½
1 Col & So 4½s'80	44	44	44
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102	102	102
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102½	102⅜	102½
3 Comi Cred 2¾s '42	102⅝	102½	102½
20 Comith Ed 2½s '58	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
10 Comith Ed 4s '81	106¾	106⅝	106¾
1 Comith Ed 3¾s '65	110	110	110
4 Con Edis 3¼s '66	105¾	105⅝	105¾
6 Con Edis 3½s'48	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Con Edis 3½s'58	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Con Oil cv 3s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	35	35	35
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	45	45	45
10 Cuba RR 5s '52	40½	40	40¼
25 Del&Hud 1 rfg 4s '43	66	65¾	66
3 Den G&E 5s '51 st	106	106	106
1 D&RG 4s'46	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
3 D&RGWest 5s '78	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	101	101	101
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
3 E TenV&C cn 5s '56	90	90	90
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12¼	12½
6 Erie & Jer 6s '55	44¾	44½	44¾
12 Erie Gene 6s '57	44	43½	44
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103¾	103⅛	103½
7 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104	103⅞	104
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	42½	42½	42½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	181¾	101¾	101¾
27 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 Goodrich 4½s '56	100¾	100	100⅜
2 Goodrich 6s '45	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	85	85	85
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85	85	85
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100½	100½	100½
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¼	91¼	91¼
12 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	79	78	79
1 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	79	79	79
8 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 H&M rfg 5s '57	49½	49½	49½
9 H&M inc 5s '57	14⅝	14½	14⅝
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	60	60	60
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	59¾	59¾	59¾
26 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	55¾	55¼	55¼
38 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	60	60	60
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	55½	55½	55½
11 Interb R Tt 6s '32	42	42	42
24 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	69¾	69½	69¾
14 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3	3½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16	16	16
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	84½	84	84
3 Int Paper 6s '55	93¼	93¼	93¼
8 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99½	99½
4 Int T&T 5s '55	74	73¾	73¾
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3½	3	3
12 K C South 5s '50	69	69	69
5 K C South 3s '50	71¾	71½	71¾
5 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	50	50	50
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	58½	58½
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	91	91	91
4 L S & M S 3½s '97	89	88½	89
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	51	51	51
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	128¼	128¼	128¼
7 Loews 3½s '46	101	101	101
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	108¼	108¼	108¼
25 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85½	84¾	85½
25 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91⅝	91½	91½
11 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100¼	100¼
20 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	83⅞	84
31 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35¾	34¾	34¾
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	14	14	14
2 M&SL cn 5s'34 ct	8	8	8
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	6	6	6
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6⅝	6½	6½
23 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	27¼	27	27
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	13⅜	13½	13½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	45½	45½	45½
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
7 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19½	19¼	19½
20 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19¼	19½
4 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
20 Mob&Ob 5s'38	34	33⅝	34
15 Mob&O 4½s'77	29¾	29	29½
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s'91	52	52	52
23 MonWpa PubSv6s'65	105¼	105	105
9 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	96½	96½	96½
1 Mor&Essex 5s'55	49½	49½	49½
12 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	44¾	44½	44¾
1 Mount St.T&T 3½s'68	107	107	107
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 N RRMex 4s'51 asd	½	½	½
3 New Eng T&T 5s'52	127	127	127
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103¾	103¼	103¼
5 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104¼	104⅛	104¼
3 N Ory & NE 4½s'52	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 NO Pea&M 5½s'54	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
4 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 NOTex&Mex 5s'56 C	32½	31¼	32½
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	66⅝	66¾
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	59⅞	59⅞
11 NYC cn 4s'98	69	68¾	68¾
17 NYC cv 3½s'52	71	70¾	70¾
25 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60	60	60
5 NYC&HR 3½s'97	82½	82½	82½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	70	70	70
2 NYC M Cen 3½s'98	67	67	67
12 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	70½	69¾	70½
69 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	57¾	57	57¾
11 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106½	106½	106½
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	54¼	54¼	54¼
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	53½	53	53
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¾	16½	16½
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17	16¾	17
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
11 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	104¼	104	104
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¼	105¼	105½
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	76½	76½	76½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	99½	99½	99½
6 Norf Sou 5s '61A	16	15⅝	16
3 Norf & W 4s '96	122	122	122
58 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69	68¾	69
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56	56	56
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	84½	84¼	84½
45 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50½	49⅝	50

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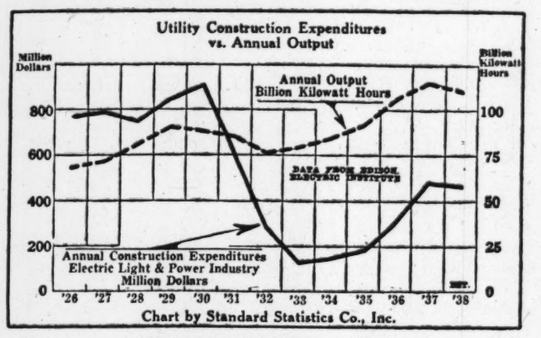
Utility Construction Outlays Gain but Remain Well Under '29



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The electric light and power industry has been a very important factor in the construction and equipment industries. Construction expenditures of the electric industry from 1921 through 1930 averaged $740,000,000 annually, and this contributed importantly to the prosperity of many concerns.

Because of the fears over possible competition from Government power projects and public ownership, utility construction has been comparatively restricted during the past six years, when outlays averaged only $285,000,000 annually. The total has been something more than $400,000,000 in each of the past two years.

Bank Affiliates Planned to Aid Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator James Mead, (D) of New York, said he and Representative Robert Allen, (D) of Pennsylvania, would introduce legislation authorizing individual banks or groups of banks to organize affiliates for the purpose of making loans to small business unable to obtain other financing.

Details have not been worked out, Senator Mead said, but banks would be permitted to guarantee debentures of such affiliated corporations, which would be sold under Federal regulation.

Senator Mead said the industrial-loan affiliates might make loans at 6 per cent and pay 4 per cent on their capital, leaving a 2 per margin for operating costs.

The New York Senator said legislators interested in obtaining some means of financing small business had asked the House and Senate Banking Committees for other legislation on the subject.

Two other approaches that will be considered, Senator Mead said, will be a system of government insured loans similar to the housing loan insurance of the Federal Housing Administration, and creation of regional industrial loan banks similar to the federal land banks.

Senator Mead said the insured loan plan was incorporated in legislation which he had already introduced while the regional bank plan had been proposed by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

He added that he and Mr. Allen had consulted representatives of the securities commission on their new proposal and found them "co-operative."

Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, of the Federal Monopoly Committee, said the Securities Commission was studying the question of small loans to business in connection with a general investigation of investments for the Monopoly Committee.

The Commission probably will present the results in the form of public hearings later, Senator O'Mahoney said.

Hog, Lamb Prices Lower But Steer Market Is Firm

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Livestock prices offered strong resistance to determined efforts of the buying side to enforce substantially lower prices. Hogs and fat lambs yielded some ground, but strictly choice and prime steers held to fully steady levels.

Acute scarcity was the main influence in retaining finished steers at relatively high prices, and the same was true of common and medium grades. However, merely good kinds sagged as much as 25c at Chicago, after having sold conspicuously high last week. Hogs closed 10-20c lower than late last week, while fat lambs lost 25-40c.

Twelve markets reported receipts lower by 7,000 head of cattle and 11,000 hogs. Prime weighty steers headed the list at $13.65, and a few head of 1,000 lb. yearlings, brought $13.75, aside from which nothing passed $13.25. A few loads cashed at $12.75-13, but very few yearlings sold above $12, and heavies above $12.50 were in a class by themselves.

Heifers topped at $11.35, but most of the crop sold down from $9.50. Although acutely scarce, cows eased off a trifle, while sausage bulls were not available in large enough volume to satisfy trade requirements.

Choice cows reached $8.50 and outstanding sausage bulls made $7.50. Colorado and Nebraska marketed fed steers in volume at $12-$12.75, while Wyoming and Montana shortfeds sold upward from $10.50.

Although hog receipts were less than a week earlier, the undertone was basically weak, reflecting limited movement of pork products into consumer channels. Final sales at Chicago were 10-20c lower than last week's close, top standing at $8.30, compared with $8.50 last Friday.

Good and choice 170-270 lb. averages closed at $7.70-8.20, with heavier butchers $7.40-7.70. Indianapolis had a late top of $8.20, St. Louis $8.15, Kansas City $8, Omaha $7.85, and St. Paul $7.75. Lower prices developed at interior Iowa and Minnesota concentration points, despite abridged movement due to snowbound highways.

Lambs advanced to $9.50 at Chicago on Monday, but dropped back to $8.90 later in the period, having lost 25-40c since late last week. Colorado and Nebraska furnished most of the week's supply, which bulked at $8.75-9.40.

Prices of Wheat Hold Up Despite Beneficial Rains

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—A four-months' period of wheat plant development, ushered in this week by the most beneficial snows and rains many sections of the belt have had in a long time, today dominated the factors receiving most attention in the grain trade.

Wheat already is growing in the extreme Southwest and will begin to rouse from its dormant winter state elsewhere within the next few weeks if mild weather prevails. Crop experts have started tours of inspection which will continue until harvest in June and July.

Rains called "Life Saver"

Authorities here called this week's beneficial moisture a "life saver" to the reduced acreage of winter wheat. C. M. Galvin, one of the Chicago experts, said the fresh surface moisture may give plants which are shallow rooted a chance to send roots down into a subsoil which he believes is fairly well supplied with moisture Reserve.

The crop "life saver," which ordinarily would be a bearish factor in the wheat market, depressed prices only slightly but selling was by no means on a broad scale and was met with substantial buying that gained momentum when it became apparent that the crop news was to have little effect on values.

Improved milling demand and flour business brought about a net advance of ¼-½ cent for the week. At th eopening today corn was unchanged to ⅜ lower compared with a week ago, oats unchanged to ¼ up, rye ⅛ lower to ¼ higher; lard unchanged to 5 higher.

Winter Crop Area Slashed

Crop observers agreed that the wheat belt moisture was very beneficial, with growing conditions in some districts reported the best since 1931, but there were conflicting theories as to the extent of benefit that can be realized. Some experts likened the situation in Kansas to the snow which occurred in 1931 and carried the plant until May when further rains produced a bumper crop.

The latest government estimate indicated the area seeded to winter wheat totaled 46,173,000 acres, a drop of 10,000,000 compared with a year ago and the sharpest reduction on record. How much of this has been or will be abandoned may be indicated in the March 17 official report.

Corn prices, like wheat, fluctuated in a narrow range during the week but were strengthened at times by indications of some improvement in export demand, although the cheapness of wheat in foreign markets was a competitive factor. Traders estimated approximately 1,000,000 bushels were sold for export, with some sold direct from Chicago to exporters.

Rye crop condition was reported generally satisfactory. Export demand remained quiet.

Lard was steadied by the strong hog market and reduced lard stocks.

American Income For January Far Above a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said the income of Americans in January was far above the like month last year.

The department estimated wages, dividends, rents and other income payments totaled $5,532,000,000 last month, or $50,000,000 more than in January, 1938. The increase, however, was said to be even larger because the cost of living now is about 3 per cent lower than a year ago.

January income, however, was slightly below December, due to a slightly more than seasonal decline in industrial production.

Although wage payments, estimtaed at $3,592,000,000 in January, also declined slightly from December, the department said they were higher than for any January since 1930.

ICC Seen Retaining Rail Rate Powers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Interstate Commerce Committee indicated a disposition to leave to the Interstate Commerce Commission the problem of complaints from some areas that railroad rates are discriminatory.

The committee has been considering proposals for legislative action on adjustment of rates.

A parade of witnesses testified before the committee that the states and organizations they represented were satisfied to apply to the ICC for adjustment of any discriminatory rates

Representatives Alfred Bulwinkle (D-NC) and Carl E. Mapes (R-Mich) said the committee evidently was of a mind to hear witnesses remaining on the docket and then conclude the hearings without action.

World Tin Consumption Materially Less in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Apparent world consumption of tin in 1938 dropped to 151,600 tons from 198,700 in 1937, accoridng to the February issue of the statistical bulletin issued today by the International Tin Research and Development Council.

World tin production last year totaled 148,100 tons, a sharp decline from 1937 record output of 208,300 but still well above the 1929-1937 average.

Total visible stocks of tin at the end of January, 32,948 tons, represented about 12 weeks consumption against 7 weeks a year ago.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Feb. 25 (in millions of francs): Gold reserves 87,265, unchanged; balances abroad 739, decrease 2; discounted commercial bills—France 5,461, increase 641; negotiable bills bought in France 2,330, increase 40; advances against securities 3,316, decrease 71; 30-day advances against Government securities 72, decrease 138; temporary advances to state 20,627, unchanged; circulation 111,161, increase 376; total credit to current accounts 27,634, increase 312. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 62.87 per cent, compared with 63.19 last week. Rate of discount 2 per cent.

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Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Arkansas Pw&Lt $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cdn Wirebound Boxes Ltd. A	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Guilford R'lty Co. (Balt) 6% pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
W Coast Util $6 pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Extra				
Mead Johnson&Co	75c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Increased				
Pacific Tel & Tel	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Safeway Stores, Inc	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Irregular				
Borg-Warner	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Gen Electric Co	40c		Apr. 25	Mar. 17
Muskegon Piston R	35c		Mar. 31	Mar. 13
Southn Fire Ins Co	50c		Mar. 28	Mar. 23
Stocks				
Pathe Film Corp*			Mar. 29	Mar. 13
Interim				
Banca Comm Ital	4%		....	....
Regular				
Am Suppwr 1pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Beatrice Creamery	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Bellows & Co A	25c		Mar. 23	Mar. 16
Briggs Mfg Co	25c		Mar. 30	Mar. 17
Bulova Watch	50c		Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Bldg Prod Ltd	17½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cambria Iron Co	$1	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Canadian Canners 1st pf	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 2d pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can Gen Elec	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can Silk Prod A	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Central Can Loan & Savings Co (Toronto, Ont.)	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Columbus Bk & Tr Co Columbus, Ga)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Davidson-Boutell Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dejay Stores	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
El Paso Nat Gas	50s	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Fidelity Tr Co (Balt)	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Gen Finance Corp	5c		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Great Eastern Fire Ins Co (White Plains,NY)	30c	S	Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Joliet & Ch RR gtd	$1.75	Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 17
Knapp-Monarch Co pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Landis Mach Co pf	1%			
	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Mead Johnson&Co	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Midco Oil Corp vtc	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Moore Corp Ltd	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do pf A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Moore Corp Ltd pf B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Moore (Wm R) Dry Gds	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Do	$1.50	Q	July 1	July 1
Do	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Nach

Senate and Foreign Affairs: Excerpts From the Debates

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Every day this week the Senate of the United States has debated American foreign policy. The discussion ranged over many aspects and included many differing points of view. The following excerpts from the debate illustrate its scope and present some of the more important points made by speakers:

Monday, Feb. 27:

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan: "We have no premises to make to any other nation that we will aid them in their martial enterprises. By the same token, we have no assurances to give to yet other nations that we will not join in a resistance to conquest and freebootery. The future—speaking through the authentic voice of an American Congress, which alone possesses the final war-making power in the United States—the future will speak for itself as eventualities require. Meanwhile, we mind our own business—and that "business" at the moment is 90 per cent internal, despite the potential war crises which are served up to us each morning for breakfast.

"We all have our sympathies and our natural emotions in behalf of the victims of national or international outrage all around the globe. But we are not, we cannot be, the world's protector or the world's policeman. . . . Let us avoid entanglement in any chain of circumstances which may be too strong for us to break. Yet; let us be 'calm' even as we are 'resolute.' "

Self Defense

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: "The Monroe Doctrine is nothing but a doctrine of self-defense. That is all it was ever intended to be, and all it can be, and when we are carrying out the Monroe Doctrine we are defending this nation.

"In defending our rights in South America, and in protecting our interests by reason of invasion of South America, we enter into no entangling alliances with any nation. We have no understanding with any nation. We do not depart in the slightest measure from Washington's Doctrine. We simply say that the invasion of that territory endangers the United States, and we defend it upon the same theory as though the port of New York were invaded. It is a matter of self-defense, and is in no way related to entangling alliances."

Tuesday, Feb. 28:

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky: "I favor the sale of airplanes to France and Great Britain, because I think it is the most effective way of providing for our national defense. I think every plane we send to France and Great Britain at this critical period will aid our national defense. Regardless of what anybody may say about it, France and Great Britain are our first line of defense in the attack which is being made and is to be made on democracy; and if we, by shipping munitions to them at this time, can enable them to defeat the dictators, then we shall have protected our own nation. It is for that reason, and that reason alone, that I favor the sale of airplanes to France and

Wednesday, March 1:

Senator Austin: "I wish to say that I think there is nothing about this particular bill in and of itself which indicates that the United States of America has changed its foreign policy in the least degree. As to what that policy has been and what it is now there seems to be some dispute in the Senate. My own notion about it is that we have never at any time in the history of this country had an attitude of isolation. I firmly believe that our policy has been also something different than one of insulation."

Mr. Borah: "Mr. President, has anyone ever contended for a policy of isolation, such as here indicated? We have contended for complete independence of action, free from previous commitments or agreements; we have contended for the doctrine of Washington and Jefferson."

Mr. Austin: "Mr. President, I regret to say that the person who is referred to as the originator of the first information regarding the sale of planes to France, Ambassador Bullitt, made an address in France to Americans and French people, in which he is quoted as saying that the United States now is abandoning its policy of isolation. I take issue with that. I claim that we have never had a policy of isolation."

Borah on Bullitt

Mr. Borah: "There have been those in this country from the beginning who contended for a policy which would leave the United States free at all times and under all circumstances to determine what it would do in case of war or an emergency of that kind. But a policy of 'isolation' in the sense that so many use the term—that we would not trade with other nations, that we would not have treaties with other nations, that we would not carry on business with other nations—of course, that has never been contended for at any time. If Mr. Bullitt is undertaking to say that the United States is preparing to depart from the traditional policy of this Government and to adopt a policy which would tie this country into another country's policy or political affairs, I venture to say that Mr. Bullitt is mistaken."

Mr. Austin: "Mr. President, we are inextricably mixed up with world politics. I think it is not the simplest thing in the world to keep our nose out of other peoples' business, as I have heard us advised to do so many times recently on the floor of the Senate. Our nose is already in other peoples' business."

Mr. Borah: "It has been the policy of this country at all times to maintain the attitude I have described. Our country can determine for itself, without any previous commitments, without any previous understanding or agreement what it will do in any emergency."

Mr. Austin: "That is quite true; but we are already bound by treaties and by conduct in many parts of the world. The open-door policy, which Japan agreed to respect, and the obligation of the United States to conduct the foreign relations of the Philippine Islands during the period yet remaining of their probation, keep us now in the oriental disturbance. Do what we may, we cannot get out of it; and just so long as there remains a period of years when we occupy a position of responsibility in the Philippines, I say that we ought to do all that is necessary to keep our country strong, not for war but for peace. Our voice in the world will not be worth any more than that of China if we pursue the course of China. Just so long as we are in the Orient to the extent that we are today, I am firmly in favor of such establishment at Guam as is necessary in order to enable us to maintain a naval base and an air force there.

"If the time shall come when it is necessary or advisable for us to withdraw from the Orient, and if at that time we are advised that it is safe for our West Coast for us to do so, then we shall be at liberty, under the theory that we are independent, though not isolated, to adopt such policy as is adapted to the circumstances.

"Furthermore, our good-neighbor commitment to South American states through the general treaty of inter-American arbitration and our venerable Monroe Doctrine entangle us in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. The Nine Power Pact of Washington is inconsistent with the attitude of isolation. The Kellogg-Briand Treaty, outlawing war as a means of settling disputes, in which the United States assumed a leadership, contradicts isolation. That is one of our jobs."

Mr. Vandenberg: "If the Senator is using the word 'isolation' or the word 'insulation' in the sense in which I used it, namely, no commitment to the use of force by American arms in respect to controversies that may arise elsewhere, the exhibit which he has just named supports my position rather than his, for the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, when it reported the Kellogg-Briand Pact, specifically and directly and scrupulously asserted that we declined any obligation whatsoever to sustain it by force of arms or by any other method. It was solely an assertion."

Thursday, March 2:

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts: "In the event we take sides and give moral support and financial aid to one group of nations fighting another group of nations, is it not inevitable, if the group to which we are lending money and supplying munitions is losing in the contest, that as a matter of self-interest we are impelled to go in and fight alongside of that group?"

Lord Allen of Hurtwood

MONTANA-VERMALA, Switzerland, March 4 (AP)—Lord Allen of Hurtwood, who passed on here yesterday, was one of the strongest advocates of peace through the League of Nations. Always a stanch pacifist, and three times jailed as a conscientious objector during the World War, he organized the "No Conscription Fellowship," composed of military intellectuals who opposed conscription during the war.

Lord Allen was a Labor peer, a close friend of Ramsay MacDonald during his Premiership, and previously had held control of the Independent Labor Party from 1922 to 1926.

In 1934 he advocated a "National Government of the Left" consisting of independents, liberals, and labor groups, urging that real progress could be obtained only through cooperation of the progressives and conservatives.

Sponge Cake, Perhaps

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—Emil Kiefer thought a package he received in the mail might be a bomb and summoned police. Two officers submerged the suspicious box in water. They let it soak thoroughly, then opened it cautiously.

Inside was—a cake, no longer edible. It had been sent by Mr. Kiefer's sister.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 336, Chicago.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACTIVE, cooperative young married man offers considerable experience as clerk, salesman, manager to Monitor Reader, any business, anywhere. Box B-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMPLISHED woman, understanding children, experienced in household management, desires position in motherless home; will go anywhere; references exchanged. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

New York Board Adopts Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The future progress of American industry depends upon its ability to solve a series of major and crucial problems facing it, according to a report by the Board of Directors of the Merchants Association of New York.

These problems, as seen by the association's Industrial Committee, include the necessity for a policy of "good citizenship" in the community, a successful carrying of the recently-imposed burdens of taxation and legislative regulation and the promotion of better employer-employee-consumer relations.

To assist industry in accomplishing these objectives, the association announces the following program:

1. Furnishing information and guidance on industrial practices and policies, especially with regard to production, sales, and employer-employee relations.

2. Conducting studies and making recommendations on all subjects which directly or indirectly affect industry.

3. Studying all proposed Federal, State and city legislation directly affecting New York industries and preparing recommendations for supporting or opposing such measures; observation of legislation after enactment with an eye toward amendment if the law is found harmful.

4. Co-operating with civic bodies, trade and other associations, as well as government groups, in activities which directly affect the industrial welfare of New York.

5. Giving information on educational subjects and methods which may be of direct importance and value to industrial employers and employees, and which would not otherwise be available.

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You will enjoy your Breakfast, Luncheon or Dinner in the Quiet and Refined Atmosphere of the
PALM TEA ROOM
Owned and Operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Berry for Nineteen Years.
1610 Lenox Avenue, Near Lincoln Road
Phone 5-2603 MIAMI BEACH
Accommodations for Bridge Parties, Teas, Banquets

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The Studio of Youth
1637 Jefferson Ave. at Lincoln Road
Phone 5-1688

Phone 5-4901
Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road

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731 LINCOLN ROAD
Luncheon 45c-65c
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"Just Good Food"
Tenth year on the beach

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry—Handbags
Hosiery—Accessories
Distributor of
Mary Dunhill Preparations

ORLANDO

FRED KAGI
Beauty Salon
If your hair is not becoming to you you should be coming to us
PHONE 7327 9 AUTREY ARCADE

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

TOWN AND COUNTRY
SMART CLOTHES
frocks
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
formal—casual
afternoon—evening
MRS. NELL HARTLEY, Mgr.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

The Greeting Shop
GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Bridge Prizes and Tallies
Gifts Stationery Antiques
LENDING LIBRARY
148 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
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Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious
Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

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DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center
Main Street

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SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive Agents for
RED CROSS and RHYTHM STEP SHOES
AT FIVE POINTS

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We Sell
SANKA COFFEE
REAL COFFEE...97% CAFFEIN-FREE.
and many other Monitor advertised products.
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HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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ST. PETERSBURG

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

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Protection Service
J. H. BENES
with
TAGGART INSURANCE CO.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

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PRINTERS OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines.
344 CENTRAL AVENUE Phone 8121

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NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
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Concord Patio Restaurant
Concord Hotel
First St. and Second Ave. North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

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St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
WILLSON-CHASE
Central Ave., Corner Third St.

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food Moderate Prices
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"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"
ERMEE
BEACH DRIVE at 2nd AVE. N. St. Petersburg, Florida

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

FOUNTAIN PENS
CLEANED REPAIRED ADJUSTED
While You Wait
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Florida Arcade Central Ave. Ent.
also Perfumes, Gifts, Douglass Candies

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979
Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

ERMATINGER'S
St. Petersburg's Exclusive
HATTERS
HAT RENOVATORS
17 Third Street, North

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
104 4th St., North Phone 5705

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Look your best
Dorothy-Louise Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminating Women
623 First Ave. North Phone 6973

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E.
St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Dressmaking
Hemstitching Alterations
MAE CROWDER
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TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
601-605 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

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PHONE M-1254 935 5TH AVE.

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORID.. AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves, Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cents.
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Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.

"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Smart Women
. . . go to ADOLPHE'S for their beauty work each week. The kind of service and in an atmosphere MONITOR readers appreciate.
ADOLPHE'S
622 PEACHTREE ST.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for
Electrical Appliances
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
If you want a thrill try a Rilling Kooler Wave, the latest in permanents.
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5789

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Shop NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

SAVANNAH

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garments Process Adds Lustre and Years to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MOYLE TRUNK & BAG CO.
Broughton at Whitaker St.
Buy lasting—useful gifts
Luggage and leather goods

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 2-0275
We Specialize in Making Special Shoes
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing
Work Called For and Delivered

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

Marnez Shop Millinery
Exclusive Agents
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

NORTH CAROLINA

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ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

AUTHORIZED
Harper Method Shop
Scientific Care of Hair
Finger Waves, Permanents
Phone 3-6783 1627½ Elizabeth Ave. Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in suedes, leathers and furs
DIAL 3-5191

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Florists
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 6146 2240 Avondale Ave.
24-Hour Service

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education. French. Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Boué. 33 R. Erlanger. Paris.

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SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

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PARIS (Trocadéro-Alma)—Madame Alavoine, 5 rue Fresnel. Comfortable home for few paying guests; moderate terms. Telephone: Pas. 70-25. Mme. Alavoine also gives French lessons.

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ENGLISH lessons; special business courses; translations. MRS. VOLLMER, Waldstätterhof, Lucerne, Switzerland.

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

HATS FOR LADIES
Valborg Rocatis
WORSAAESVEJ 13, ST. Moderate Prices

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

André Gino 5 Galeries Fleuries Ladies' Hairdresser

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

The Stoefler Shoe
THE BEST
18, avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel: Passy 86-91

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N. Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38 Tel. 103825

BREDENBERG & CO. A.B.
KNITTED GOODS and HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc.

54	Drottninggatan	Tel. 23	34 50
64a	Hornsgatan	" 40	87 25
16	Hamngatan	" 20	02 38
7	Humlegardsgatan	" 62	41 59
39	Kungsgatan	" 21	44 96
28	Götgatan	" 43	98 24
1	Biblioteksgatan	" 20	20 99

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

PERSSONS Yarn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 18
In Malmö:
Saltsargsgatan 23
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-63

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Parfumerie
Antoinette W. Nording
Established 1846
Birjerjarlsgatan 16
Hamngatan 12
Parfumerie Arona, Kungsgatan 13

Formans
Staureplan Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate. Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale
Royal Copenhagen China Work

By Appointment to the Royal Family
Aktiebolaget John V. Löfgren & Co.
DRAPERS
Founded in 1818
Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods
FREDSGATAN 3

FRUITS AND GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B.
Stores in All Parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

WIENERSKOATELJÉ
Carlsson & Sandberg
RUNEBERGSGATAN 10
Executes orders for turn shoes (vändsydda). Repairs.
Speciality: Turn Shoes
We fetch and deliver the shoes. Tel. 214784

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Freistrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
(Drug Store)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9—Tel. 2.70.30
(Pressing and Tailoring)

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Réparaturservice
SCHANZENSTRASSE 10—TEL. 41.242
(Wireless Sets)

Elegante Damenhüte
bei J. Schwarz
Spalenberg 23—Utengasse 8
(Hats)

PRIVAT-HEIM
Elsy Müller-Teuber
bietet Alleinstehenden schönes Heim
Ruhige Lage. (Stadtnähe)
Bürgerliche Küche. Tel. 4.33.51
ARNOLD BÖCKLINSTRASSE 47
Accommodation offered.

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel
(Electrician)

Neuanfertigen und umarbeiten von Steppdecken und Flachdeckbetten
FRAU SCHAARSCHMID
Riehenring 63, *(Bedding)*

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

Nafzger-Rüegg
KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Spez: Pralinés
Aeschenvorstadt 75
Tel. 4.48.98

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Untere Heuberg 12—Tel. 2.59.82
(Painter)

BERNINANÄHMASCHINEN und Reparaturen
A. MÄRKLIN
Rheinsprung 6 bei Schifflände
Tel. 33367 (Sewing Machines)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL (Continued)

BEST LINEN for Bed, Table and Kitchen.
W&S LEINEN AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited
Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

BERNE

TÜRLER
ZÜRICH PARADEPLATZ
BERN, MARKTGASSE, 27

Orient Tea Room
M. Michel, Gurtengasse 4. Tel. 20904
Open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
1 minute from the Station

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO, GRAMMO.
Tuning and Repairing Service
Schmidt Flohr
Schmidt-Flohr A.G. Bern Marktgasse 34

G. KOCH & SOHN
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8
Telephon 22.325
Tafelbutter, Kochbutter
Yoghurt, Honig.
(DAIRY)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYOART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Stationery Shop
J. MORGENTHALER
Neuengasse 43

FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church.

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte silb. Kerzenleuchter
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

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CHEMIKALIEN—PUTZARTIKEL
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGUERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern
(Paints—Varnish—Brushes)

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3 Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrabe 21
(Bakery)

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

C. Hefti
MARKTGASSE 81 II
Modes Berne

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

MISS BIGLER
teaches English
Tel. 35.252
42 Bubenbergstr. 42

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

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Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Schuhhaus Schneider
Vormals Ehe & Co
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz, 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (MILLINER)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

à la Bonbonnière
spécialités de Chocolats fins
Bischof-Modelon
Rue de Rive 11 Tel. 45.553

EPICERIE
Fruits and Légumes
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile)
(Grocer and Greengrocer)

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie
Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28, rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(Porkbutcher)

Pension — Crèmerie
LES TERRASSES
CAPITE SUR VESENAZ
Autobus à la Porte (Départ Molard)
Vie de famille pour personnes seules
Incl. terms 5.50 frs. a day.

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RUE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION
Quality Clothes at moderate prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Hosiery—Shirts

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

MODES ROSEMARY
Melle Sciacca
4 RUE VERDAINE
Modèles—Transformations
Hats—Millinery

INTERLAKEN

KLEIN
HAIRDRESSING SALON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Perfumery
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 29 TEL. 611

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE
Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties, Specialities
Maillettaz S.A.

LAUSANNE
Place Chauderon
LE CARILLON
GRANDS RESTAURANTS ET TEA-ROOM SANS ALCOOL

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet, 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

MAROQUINIER
Gillièron
RUE PICHARD 11 TEL. 3.39.14
Tous les articles de Voyage et Maroquinerie
Leather Goods

BUTCHER
First-Class
at Your Service. Tel. 3.17.44
ALFRED MERMOUD-WATT
GRANT ST. JEAN 4
Best Quality and English Cut.
Boucherie

Maison BRUNO
Specialist Ladies' Hairdresser
Place Pépinet 3. Tel. 2.58.18
Entresol—Lift

LUCERNE

MARGRIT ARNOLD
Hirschengraben 13
vis-a-vis Kantonsschule Tel. 2.53.60
Wolle, Seide und Tricotstoffe
Seide für Cravatten, Strümpfe etc.
(HABERDASHER)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

MÜRREN

FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Sporthouse

Specialist for Skisport-Outfits. Maker of the very famous handmade SKI BOOTS for good ski-ing

Kandahar

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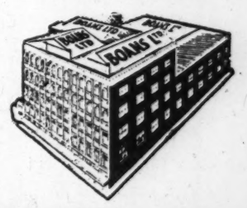

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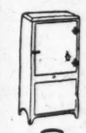

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Amos (Bible book) — *Ay'-mos* (*a* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

Arrogance (252:17) — Webster's records the first *a* short as in *at*; *ar'-o-ganse*.

To arrogate (Latin *arrogare*, "to ask or claim for oneself") implies taking to oneself; but it does not, like "appropriate" or "usurp," suggest the taking from another. Distinctions, honors, titles, rights, privileges, etc., may be arrogated; and the one who does this, displays arrogance.

Beset (Ps. 139:5)—Renders Hebrew *tsuwr*, a primitive root suggesting "to surround or confine."

Compassest (Ps. 139:3) — *Kum'-pass-est* (*u* and *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

The Oxford Companion Bible suggests "scrutinizest."

Covetousness (Luke 12:15) — Not *kuh'-va-chus-nus*; sound it *kuv'-eh-tus-ness*.

Delusion (301:24)—*De-lu'-zhun*.

A delusion is the result of long belief in an illusion; it is a rather fixed false mental concept. We speak of the illusions of fancy, but of the delusions of a fanatic. "Illusion" is from the Latin *illudere*, "to deceive (by playing upon the senses)"; and "delusion" is from *deludere*, which suggests a greater degree of deception, for the prefix *de* here means "fully."

Deuteronomy (Bible book) — Not *Doo-*; sound it *Du-*.

Ephah (Amos 8:5)—*E'-fa* (*e* long, *a* as in sofa). In modern equivalents of dry measure, something over a bushel.

Ephemeral (267:4) — *Eh-fem'-er-al* (first two *e*'s short, third as in maker, *a* clipped-short).

The Greek *ephemeros*, "lasting for a day," is the root of "ephemeral," which we apply figuratively to anything which seems to be in power or popularity for a fleeting time only.

Focal distance (301:27) — "Focal" means "of or pertaining to a focus"; and "focus" is the English form for the Latin word for "hearth" or "fireplace"—the place about which the family gathered, and from which they went forth.

The acquired meaning of "center into which certain activities gather" carried over in the field of optics, where "focus" came to denote the point at which divergent rays of light are brought to meet again, and from which they appear to proceed.

A camera lens is in focus—it has the right focal distance—when the image is reflected on the screen without distortion. At any point outside this focal distance the image is blurred or obliterated.

Gala (252:23) — Preferably with long first *a*, *gay'-la*.

Gossamer (403:20) — *Goss'-a-mer* (*o* short, *a* as in sofa, *e* as in maker).

In the expression "gossamer web," we picture the most flimsy and insubstantial skein imaginable; for its airy strands are the fine, filmy spider threads which float in the air on bright autumn days. Now we see them; now we don't.

The word in the thirteenth century was spelled "gosesomer"; and from this we get the hint that the word really means "goose-summer" —obviously the time when geese were eaten in England (St. Martin's Summer, in early November). And this was the time when the gauze-like spider skeins were most commonly seen.

Isolated (259:3)—The *i* is long as in ice.

Lava (252:28)—Preferably *lah'-va* (first *a* as in arm, second as in sofa).

New (II Cor. 5:17) — *Noo* betrays that the speaker has never heard of *nu*—or, possibly, doesn't care.

Salutary (265:31) — *Sal'-u-ter-ih* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* as in unite; secondary stress on third syllable).

Whatever may be described as salutary (Latin *salus*, "health," akin to *saluus*, "sound"—whence our "safe") is supposed to promote health.

Selah (Ps. 48:8)—A liturgical notation, and not to be read.

Shekel (Amos 8:5)—*Shek'-el* (first *e* short, second clipped-short).

This weight was equivalent roughly to ⅝ of an ounce avoirdupois. Note in this verse, the "ephah" (which see) was used in weighing the goods, and the "shekel" in weighing the money.

"Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing" (Luke 5:14) —The offering for the cleansing of leprosy was "two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish," etc. (See Lev. 14.) Dummelow comments: "The priest, after examining him, could not refuse the gift, and the acceptance of it would be valid testimony that he had really been cured of his leprosy."

Sojourned (Ps. 105:23)—The latest Webster's records a preference for accent on the second syllable, *so-jurnd'*. Note that in Britain the prevailing pronunciation is *soj'-urnd* (short *o*).

Substance (Subject, etc.) — Avoid *sub'-stunts*; sound it *sub'-stance* (*u* short, *a* clipped-short).

Unimpeachable (414:29) — *Un-im-peech'-a-bl* (secondary stress on first syllable).

If a person is impeached (Late Latin *impedicare*, "to catch or entangle"—*in*, "in, on," and *pedica*, "fetter," from *pes*, "foot"), a charge —usually of high crime or misdemeanor against the state—is brought against him before a competent tribunal. For example, in the United States, the House of Reprsentatives may bring an impeachment against a President, and the Senate has the right to decide it.

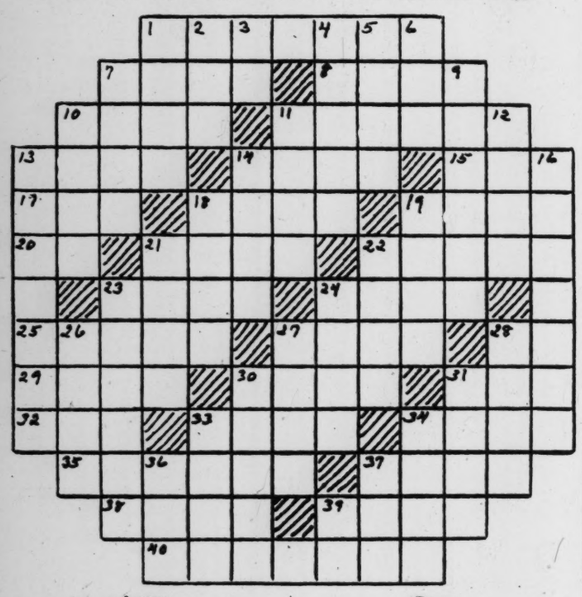
Whatever is susceptible to serious accusation, may be said to be impeachable; if not, it is unimpeachable.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, and let not thine heart be glad when he stumbleth.—PROV. 24:17.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

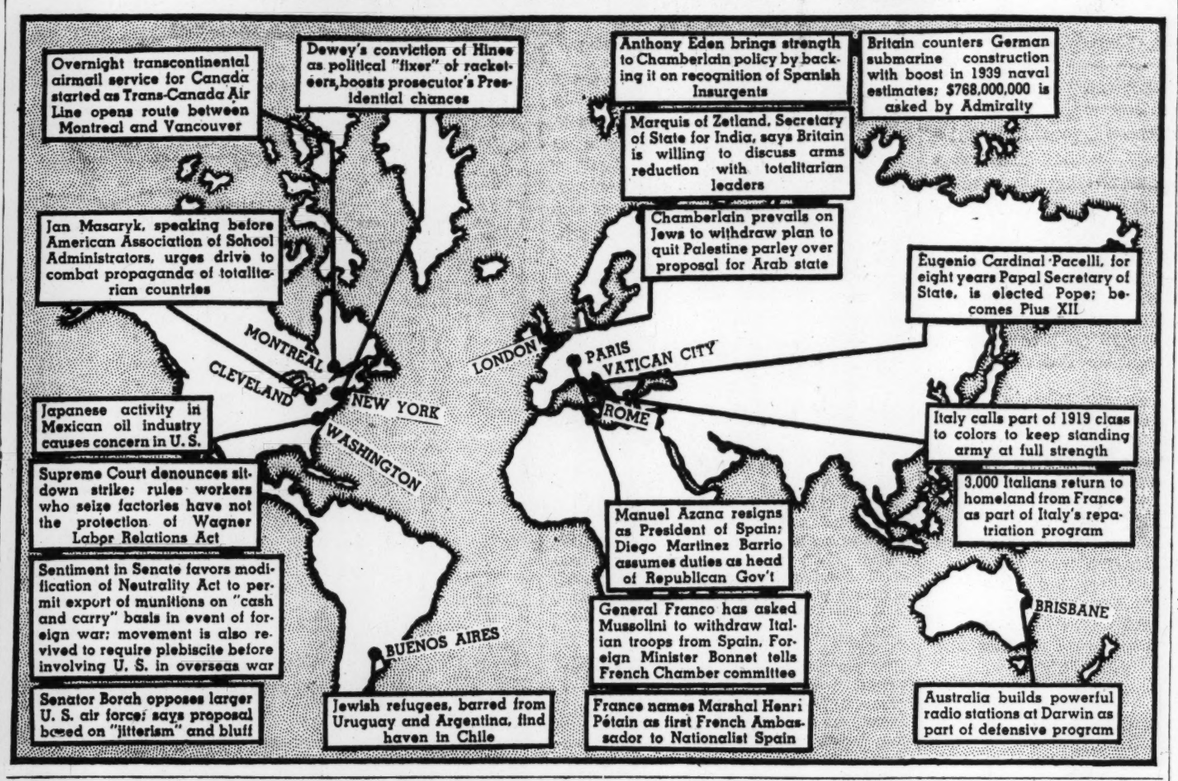
1—What city was conquered by Joshua?
7—What bird is often mentioned by the sacred writers?
8—Is the roselle an herb, bird, or fish?
10—What is a plateau with abrupt sloping side?
11—What is a city of King County, Washington?
13—What would you watch at Ascot in June (sing.)?
14—Who wrote "The House by the Side of the Road"?
17—What is a varying weight of India?
19—Jordan's waters divide at approach of what?
20—What is abstinence from food?
21—What emperor of Holy Roman Empire is known as "the Great"?
22—Catskill Mountains are in what State (abbr.)?
23—Did a bireme have paws, fins, or oars?
24—What is white cast iron for converting into steel?
25—What was a city of Benjamin mentioned in Josh. 18:23?
26—What might a poet call the high sea?
27—What was first name of Wilde, Irish poet and playwright?
28—Who was consort of Jupiter?
29—What is sixteenth letter of Greek alphabet?
30—Who was a son of Zerubbabel?
31—What is singing voice of Veit Pogner in "Die Meistersinger"?
32—What city is mentioned in Gen. 36:39?
33—Where is Hitra (abbr.)?
34—What is a coil or skein of yarn?
35—Which of Little Boy Blue's animals was in corn (pl.)?
36—What "is the salt that seasons right to man"?
37—What is the name of a hill mentioned in Bible?
38—Who was one of sons of Elam?
39—Parrots are often taught to do what?
40—Who composed "I Puritani"?

Down

1—Who was one of Jesus' ancestors in Luke 3:29?
2—Who is Veit Pogner's daughter in "Die Meistersinger"?
3—Musical note.
4—A coffer is what?
5—What are female Dorkings?
6—What is a weight of Denmark?
7—What is floorlike platform of a ship?
9—Faneuil Hall is in what city?
10—Who was wife of Cleophas?
11—Who was first woman Governor of U. S.?
12—What were used for hunting and fishing in Bible times?
13—What river of Burma is also called Hlaing?
14—What is a tract of land devoted to raising animals?
16—Who was a famous Roman actor and friend of Cicero?
18—How is Geraldine described in a famous sonnet?
19—What is a heterogeneous mixture?
21—What is the shape of an egg?
22—What instruments cool the person?
23—What receptacle for incense was used by ancient Romans?
24—What is another name for the grape hyacinth?
26—If you visited Piccadilly, you might do what?
27—Who was the orphan of whom Charlotte Brontë wrote?
28—Would a tenrec have fins, paws, or a bill?
30—What is any of several kinds of mountain mint?
31—What is flesh of swine used for food?
33—The skin of an animal is what?
34—What town is capital of Valle Dept., Colombia?
36—What is poorest part of skirtings and edgings of a fleece?
37—Human being.
39—What is another name for the palm lily?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Overnight transcontinental airmail service for Canada started as Trans-Canada Air Line opens route between Montreal and Vancouver
Dewey's conviction of Hines as political "fixer" of racketeers, boosts prosecutor's Presidential chances
Anthony Eden brings strength to Chamberlain policy by backing it on recognition of Spanish Insurgents
Britain counters German submarine construction with boost in 1939 naval estimates; $768,000,000 is asked by Admiralty
Marquis of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, says Britain is willing to discuss arms reduction with totalitarian leaders
Jan Masaryk, speaking before American Association of School Administrators, urges drive to combat propaganda of totalitarian countries
Chamberlain prevails on Jews to withdraw plan to quit Palestine parley over proposal for Arab state
Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, for eight years Papal Secretary of State, is elected Pope; becomes Pius XII
MONTREAL
CLEVELAND
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WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
VATICAN CITY
ROME
Japanese activity in Mexican oil industry causes concern in U. S.
Italy calls part of 1919 class to colors to keep standing army at full strength
Supreme Court denounces sit-down strike; rules workers who seize factories have not the protection of Wagner Labor Relations Act
3,000 Italians return to homeland from France as part of Italy's repatriation program
Manuel Azana resigns as President of Spain; Diego Martinez Barrio assumes duties as head of Republican Gov't
Sentiment in Senate favors modification of Neutrality Act to permit export of munitions on "cash and carry" basis in event of foreign war; movement is also revived to require plebiscite before involving U. S. in overseas war
General Franco has asked Mussolini to withdraw Italian troops from Spain. Foreign Minister Bonnet tells French Chamber committee
BRISBANE
BUENOS AIRES
Senator Borah opposes larger U. S. air force; says proposal based on "jitterism" and bluff
Jewish refugees, barred from Uruguay and Argentina, find haven in Chile
France names Marshal Henri Pétain as first French Ambassador to Nationalist Spain
Australia builds powerful radio stations at Darwin as part of defensive program

Little Chauncey

"Now will you read that back to me, please?"

What They Say

Thanks to the Imagists

"The imagist activity consisted in getting rid of verse-slush and too many adjectives."—Ezra Pound.

In Lighter Vein

Ticket Taker

When Clare Boothe was in town she recited an incident that happened when "The Women" played a southern one night stand. A tall, raw-boned country fellow entered the theater and suddenly flared up at the doorman.

When the excitement was over he explained: "He had it coming to him. I bought two perfectly good tickets for the show, and that fellow took them out of my hand and deliberately tore them in half."—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

True Enough

Pat, the new gardener, gazed wonderingly at the shallow basin containing water on the lawn.

"What's that for?" he asked the housewife.

"That's a bird bath," he was informed.

"Now, now, don't ye be a-foolin' me. What is it really?"

"A bird bath. Don't you believe me?"

"No," declared Pat with a shake of his head. "I don't believe that there's a bird alive what can tell Saturday from any other night."

Difficult Role

"How is Viola Vacuum getting along in pictures?"

"Oh, all right, I guess. She has a double for four-syllable words."

Daily Anecdote

Painstaking

To Xeuis, celebrated Greek painter of ancient times, Agaharcus, another artist, boasted of the ease and celerity with which he executed his paintings.

"If I should boast," replied Xeuis, "it would be of the slowness with which I finish my pictures."

In the garden of this painstaking artist a visitor saw a picture of a dish of grapes held by a boy, wherein the grapes were painted so naturally that the birds came to peck at the fruit. He sought to compliment Xeuis upon the perfection of the picture, but the artist laughingly replied, "Ah, yes, the grapes. But mark you this: had I painted the boy as true to nature as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid to touch them."

Manly Manners

Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: What business needs more than anything else is more orders from customers and fewer from other people.

Milwaukee Journal: Moreover, a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of women, if it is millinery.

Monitor Movie Guide

A Sequel to 'Topper'

Fast and Loose (MGM)—Rare-Book-Dealer Robert Montgomery with the help of his charming spouse, Rosalind Russell, aids the police in tracking down some murders and kindred crimes in connection with a rare Shakespeare edition. The classical touch. Amusing stuff and smoothly done. Reginald Owen, Ralph Morgan, Etienne Girardot, Alan Dinehart. —Adults and young people.

Flirting with Fate (MGM)—Latest Joe E. Brown farce, with Joe as an American theatrical man trying to get his show back to the United States from South America. Leo Carrillo, Beverly Roberts, Wynne Gibson, Steffi Duna.—Adults and young people.

Four Girls in White (MGM)—Romantic drama set in a hospital, with nurses and doctors for characters. There are extended clinical scenes, and shots of a flood disaster. Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford, Mary Howard, Alan Marshal, Kent Taylor, Buddy Ebsen, Jessie Ralph.—Adults only.

Peg of Old Drury (British and Dominions)—Romantic account of Peg Woffington, who went from Dublin to London to become the toast of the town. Anna Neagle as the actress and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as David Garrick add samples of acting that might have been seen at the Drury Lane Theater. Marie O'Neill and Arthur Sinclair have minor parts.—Adults and young people.

The Saint Strikes Back (RKO)—Mystery-detective thriller featuring George Sanders as the "Saint" who appears in San Francisco to help Wendy Barrie clear her name and nab a gang that had framed her father, the police commissioner. John Jonathan Hale, Jerome Cowan, Neil Hamilton, Barry Fitzgerald, Gilbert Emery.—Adults and mature young people.

Stand Up and Fight (MGM)—The Old South against the Old North, the stagecoach against the rails, law and order against hooliganism, Robert Taylor against Wallace Beery—that's the story of Metro's newest effort to prove Mr. Taylor a man's man. Mr. Taylor comes through a couple of brawls with fists and colors flying. You know he's going to make good when Florence Rice tells him that if he is an example of a Southern gentleman, she's sorry for the South. Helen Broderick, Charles Bickford, Charles Grapewin, Barton MacLane.—Adults and young people.

Tail Spin (20th-Fox)—A drama of women aviators, with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, and Nancy Kelly in an air derby. Good flying shots, rough-and-tumble humor, crack-ups, romance. Joan Davis, Charles Farrell, Jane Wyman.—Adults and young people.

Topper Takes a Trip (MGM)—Sequel to "Topper," with Constance Bennett as the revenant Marion Kerby again acting as Mrs. Fixit in the marital affairs of the Toppers (Roland Young and Billie Burke). The film, while mildly amusing, does not escape the fate of sequels, for the camera tricks which produce most of the fun are by now over-familiar. Alan Mowbray, Verree Teasdale, Franklin Pangborn.—Adults and young people.

Quotation for Today

ENDURANCE is nobler than strength, and patience than beauty.
—RUSKIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Buried Talents

(Grit)
Walton, N. Y.

His faith in human nature was completely justified, said the Rev. Grant Robinson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Walton, N. Y., after he realized a profit of $477 for the church by passing the collection plate "in reverse."

At services last Oct. 30 each member of the congregation was asked to take a dollar bill from the collection plate, invest it, and return it and any profits it might have made to the church treasury.

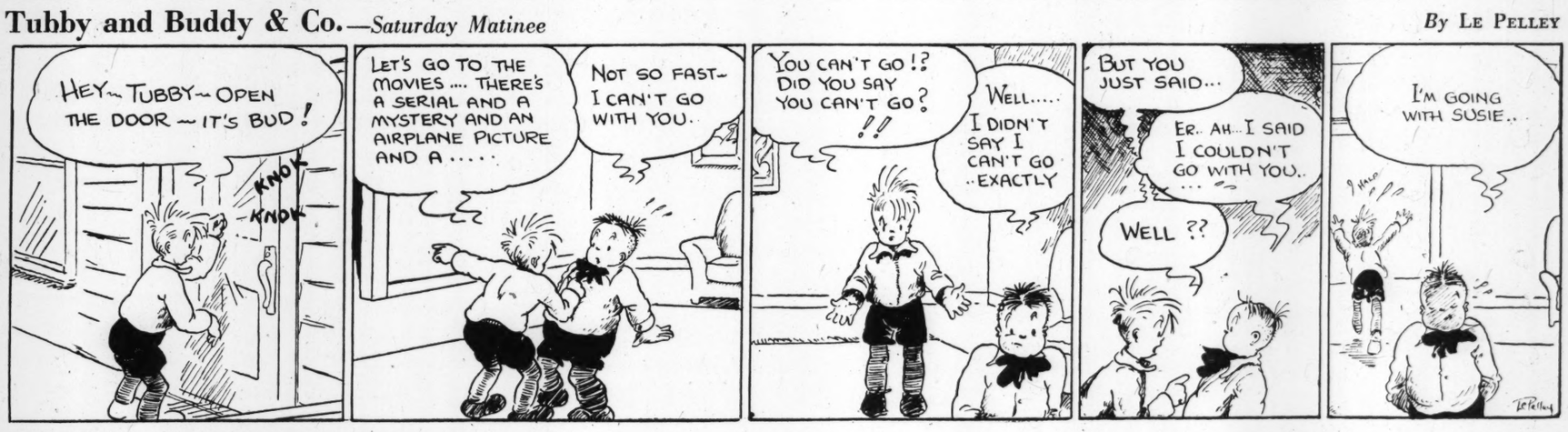
The congregation took $127 and now has returned that sum and $477 profit, for a total of $604. This will pay the church coal bill, the Rev. Mr. Robinson announces.

Every dollar was accounted for in the return. So successful was the experiment that members have asked the minister to repeat it.

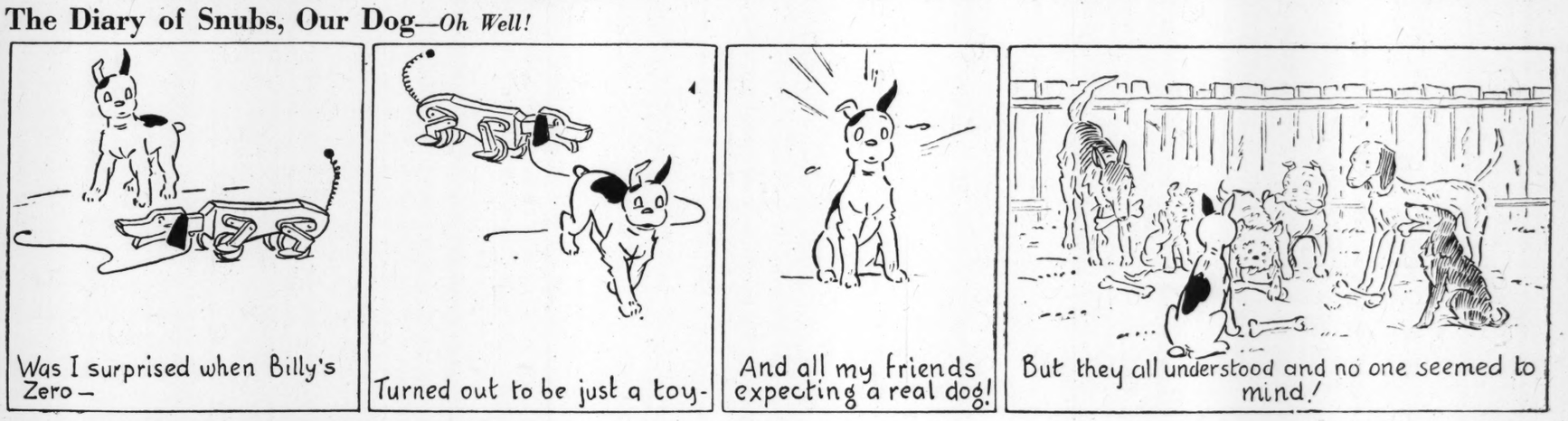
They invested their money in various ways. Some made and sold candy and pillow slips; others sauerkraut and cake. Some put the money into their business. A coal dealer, Edwin Howland, returned $25. The pastor himself earned $18 profit by investing the dollar to give a series of lectures.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Saturday Matinee*

By LE PELLEY

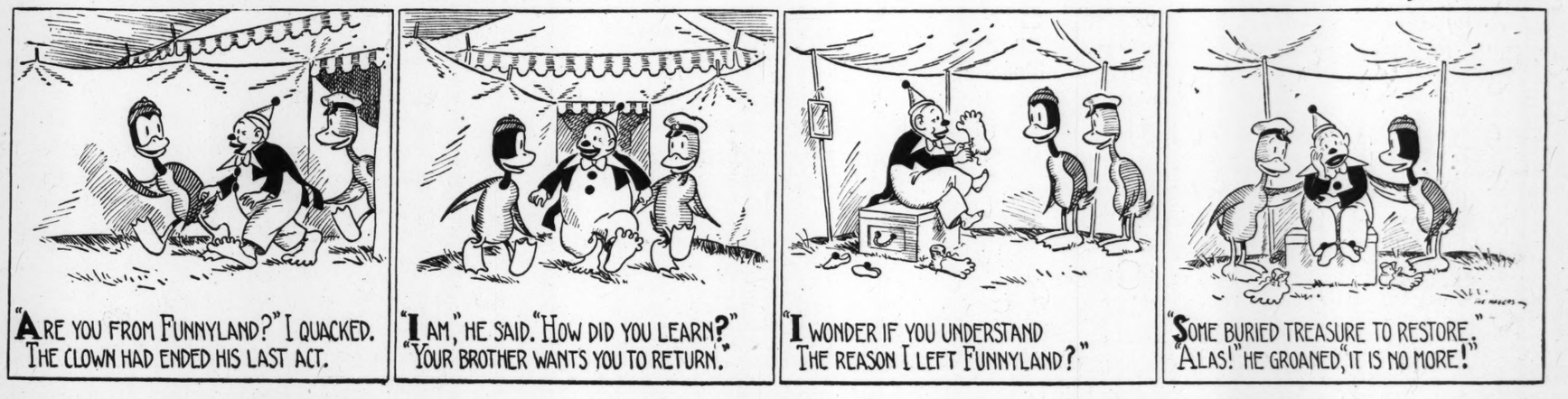

HEY—TUBBY—OPEN THE DOOR—IT'S BUD!
KNOK KNOK
LET'S GO TO THE MOVIES.... THERE'S A SERIAL AND A MYSTERY AND AN AIRPLANE PICTURE AND A.....
NOT SO FAST—I CAN'T GO WITH YOU.
YOU CAN'T GO!? DID YOU SAY YOU CAN'T GO? !!
WELL..... I DIDN'T SAY I CAN'T GO EXACTLY
BUT YOU JUST SAID...
ER.. AH... I SAID I COULDN'T GO WITH YOU...
WELL ??
I'M GOING WITH SUSIE..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Well!*


Was I surprised when Billy's Zero—
Turned out to be just a toy-
And all my friends expecting a real dog!
But they all understood and no one seemed to mind!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lost and Found*

By THE HAGERS


"ARE YOU FROM FUNNYLAND?" I QUACKED. THE CLOWN HAD ENDED HIS LAST ACT.
"I AM," HE SAID. "HOW DID YOU LEARN?" "YOUR BROTHER WANTS YOU TO RETURN."
"I WONDER IF YOU UNDERSTAND THE REASON I LEFT FUNNYLAND?"
"SOME BURIED TREASURE TO RESTORE." "ALAS!" HE GROANED, "IT IS NO MORE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That Charge Account

IN the life of every family there comes a time—in some families it's once a month—when what its members would like to spend has to be checked against what they can spend. Senator Harrison has just opened such an unwelcome session for Uncle Sam's family. The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee points out that at the present rate of deficit spending the United States will reach the legal debt limit of $45,000,000,000 within a few months. And he says that's enough.

For ten years Uncle's family has been "charging it" very freely and in the last five years alone has run about $20,000,000,000 behind. Hardly a member of the family doesn't need or want more things—new subsidies for farmers, pensions for veterans and old folks, more relief for the unemployed, ships and guns for army and navy, to say nothing of the "normal" household expenses, which are running far ahead of anything the family ever spent in prosperous days. Congress is flooded with demands for money for new projects—aid for education, compulsory medical plans, more social security, reclamation projects, power plants to compete with private companies, new post offices, bridges, theater and art projects.

Many of these things would be nice to have. But it is time the family as a whole began to ask each member what he can get along without. There is a growing feeling that it just isn't honest to keep on charging after ten years of failing to meet the bills. And Senator Harrison has made plain what the alternative to raising the debt limit is—greenbacks. Unless the charging stops!

Decline of "A New Day"

REJECTION by one of New York's largest motion picture houses of a free medical film, "A New Day," probably was based primarily on the potential injustice to patrons who pay for entertainment and not for propaganda, but a still more cogent reason is contained in the manager's letter of refusal: "We feel the presentation of this film might spread an alarm where there is no occasion for it."

The weight of the element of fear in causing or aggravating disease is well known to physicians. To do them justice, the film was not sponsored by them, but by a Government bureau, and is understood to have been paid for by a life insurance company. Primarily it was designed to reduce fatalities from a certain type of disease by sending people to the doctors.

The incident establishes a precedent for exhibitors who may desire to decline such films, but who may have hesitated to refuse influential persons. The picture was offered to the New York theater by the State Commissioner of Health. Theater operators know how their patrons dislike propaganda. They doubtless recall the "boos" that met a recent paid advertisement in the form of a "short." Then they were tempted by commercial consideration; now they are asked to present pure propaganda without emolument and virtually at their patrons' expense. "A New Day" may not dawn on many theater programs if other exhibitors are as alert as their New York colleague.

The Country Weekly

EVER hear of the Belleville Telescope? If you live in Kansas, you very likely have. Otherwise you may suppose it is just another Bingville Bugle. But the Belleville Telescope, published in a town of about 2,500 population in northern Kansas, carries on the top of its editorial page a little box which records that it received first prize for the "best Kansas weekly" in 1937, a general excellence award in the Country Home national contest in 1936 and honorable mention in the National Editorial Association general contest in 1934, among other recognitions. To this now is added a citation by the Kansas State Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, "for presenting news to a rural community in the most interesting and effective manner in 1938."

Very possibly other rural community newspapers can show as distinguished a list of awards as the Belleville paper, but at any rate it serves as an example of the excellent estate to which the well-edited newspaper in many a county-seat town of agricultural America has attained. Competently and intelligently written, attractively made up and cleanly printed, many a country weekly of the better sort is serving its community with distinction. The editor—like Publisher A. Q. Miller and his two upstanding sons in Belleville—is usually a civic-minded man of wholesome, neighborly interests.

The standards of rural journalism have visibly been raised by graduates from the schools of journalism which dot particularly the Middle West. The progressive and friendly small-town newspaper is a well-established institution in millions of homes—an educational influence and a bond of communication by which the nation gains. A salute to the country weekly!

An Aid to Employment

BUSINESS improvement is now to be the foremost concern of the Roosevelt Administration, according to the most favored oracles. In that direction a most cogent recommendation was made a few days ago by Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the committee on economic security of the National Association of Manufacturers. Appearing before the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, he urged that the increase in payroll taxes which would go into effect in January, 1940, under the Social Security Act, be postponed.

As the statute stands, the collections from both employer and employee would be raised at that time from 1 per cent to 1½ per cent of the wage. This increase would go to swell the huge old-age reserve fund about which there is so much question—a collection of Government I. O. U.'s, amounting prospectively to $50,000,000,000 in the year 2000. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, indicated last week that the Administration is willing to study—indeed, is studying—the proposition of going more slowly on this tax. It is a very sensible proposition.

British Policy in Spain

MANY have thought that the moment of reckoning for British policy in Spain, when it came, must be disastrous. Yet the official hopes, out of which Britain's policy of non-intervention sprang, may prove to be better founded than majority opinion has yet supposed, although those hopes hitherto have never been systematically or convincingly, formulated.

The dangers of non-intervention have always been clear enough—the establishment of German and Italian influence in Spain, an alteration in the Mediterranean balance of power, and the chance that France might have potentially a third frontier to defend in the event of war—but no one has ever drawn a plain picture of the relationship the British and French Governments hoped to set up with whatever authority emerged triumphant from the Spanish civil strife.

From time to time, in answers to odd questions, in occasional passages in Ministerial speeches, a few indications have been made of certain factors on which the democratic Governments relied:

Signor Mussolini's promise to withdraw his troops once the war was over has been repeatedly brought forward.

There have been references to the proud temper of the Spanish people as unlikely to suffer a foreign occupation gladly.

In a world in which personal relationships have their force, the friendship of Lady Austen Chamberlain with General Franco has not passed without notice.

General Franco's assertion in the Diario Vasco that he wished to unite both factions in Spain into a single whole has been considered incompatible with the long-continued presence of foreign troops, with all the bitter and humiliating memories that it invokes.

There has been vague surmise on the possibility of a restoration of the monarchy, generally regarded as favorable to British and French interests.

Moreover, the probability that the new Spain would require money, of which the democracies possess an abundance, has not been overlooked.

But these various reasons have not been marshalled and arranged. Public opinion has been inclined to pass them over as of little weight. The visit of Senator Bérard to General Franco has left a good impression in Government circles; and the annoyance which the Italian and German press has recently shown with England and France may mean that the democracies stand better with the new Spain than has generally been supposed. Trade has continued between Britain and General Franco's Spain during the war. Still the days ahead are uncertain. British diplomacy has a task in Spain as delicate as it is important to Britain's imperial position.

Launching Day

THE small tidal wave which shore dwellers along the Fore River section of Weymouth and Quincy, Mass., observe with the launching of the Cristobal will make no very great splash in the news of the moment. No such headlines, for instance, as those precipitated by the burning of the Morro Castle. Rather it is because the Cristobal embodies every known device of modern naval design and construction which will avert such a happening that the launching merits any recognition at all. This 10,000-ton ship, third of a new fleet which the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Fore River Yard has built for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, has hardly the makings of a match anywhere but in the planking on her boat deck. Everything about hull and superstructure and cabin fittings is steel or some other metal. Handiness, durability, safety, these are the three requisites modern engineering has evolved from the lessons of past failures. And may these good and seaworthy passenger vessels never fall afoul the headlines.

Missionary's Child

Book News of the Day

TO HAVE grown up on an Indian reservation a half-century ago indicates a background as different in many respects from anything we know today as was ancient Rome. Such a childhood is described by Lois D(enley) Hagen in her memoirs, A PARISH IN THE PINES (Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers. $3).

Her father was an English immigrant of Calvinist extraction, who after making some small success in business, suddenly felt himself called to preach; her mother an Episcopalian, and a member of Florence Nightingale's staff in London. After studying awhile and being ordained, the father was sent to Wadena, Minn.; there the author was born. The town was still on the edge of the wilderness.

Later the family moved to a farm in the forest some distance farther north, then to a charge in still another frontier town. Here an Episcopal archdeacon with headquarters at the White Earth Agency, who was giving his entire time and energies to work among the Chippewa Indians, induced the Reverend Denley to enter the Indian service. His first position was as teacher of the government school at Red Lake; these Indians were isolated and unspoiled, and it looked as if a great deal might be done for them. But the agent, who is portrayed as dishonest and cruel, forbade religious teaching, and finally expelled the obstinate teacher and his family from the reservation.

The station which seems to have made the deepest impression on the little girl was at Cass Lake. Here the Episcopal Church had built a school and residences, and her father had entire charge. It was a lonely place. There were no white neighbors. Transportation was by canoe or in winter by sleigh or snowshoes.

The Indians, although they still felt hostility toward the Sioux, were generally peaceful, leading an Arcadian sort of existence. Their living came chiefly from hunting and fishing, making maple sugar, gathering wild rice and the like. The children were fairly eager to learn, and individual instances cited indicate that the work was bearing fruit. Some of those Indian boys and girls became citizens to gladden the heart of any teacher. But even here the strangling effect of red tape was to be felt. Government orders closed the church school, and sent the red children far from home, to other schools.

The book is valuable chiefly for the inside story it offers of events well known to history. Such men as Bishops Breck and Whipple, while they retain their heroic stature, appear far more human and lovable, far less legendary than in the accounts of other writers.

There are appealing portraits of Indians, young and old, civilized and pagan; details of their loyalty, their innate sense of justice, their essential dignity; and intimate glimpses into the life of the missionaries, always hard, seldom far from heroic. Not to mention lovely views of a virgin, unspoiled country, seen through the wide eyes of a child. There is a fragrance over the whole book, cool and sweet, like wood smoke drifting over water. K. C. K.

So Far, So Good

I HOPE SHE STAYS ON THE JOB LONG ENOUGH TO HATCH SOMETHING THIS TIME -
U.S. UNEMPLOYED
GOVERNMENT-BUSINESS APPEASEMENT PROGRAM

After Reading Miss Stein's "Picasso"

NOT one sentence leads to another. Not one thought leads to another. No need to stop to think. Just let the pencil keep moving across the paper. Never mind commas Mr. Semi-colon you are no fun. Writers should have fun. Writers do not write thoughts. Writing is the words the pencil leaves in its trail across the paper. That is fun because the writer is as surprised as the reader at the words the pencil leaves behind in its trail across the paper. Don't cross the t's or dot the i's and don't use question marks as punctuation stops the flow of the pencil across the paper. Once there was a writer who spent the forenoon deciding to put in a comma and the afternoon deciding to take it out. Let that be a lesson to you. Nothing written in a whole day and a pencil can leave a trail of forty words a minute. All this we learn from Gertrude Stein who has fun writing. From her we learn that writing comes by nature. You can't teach people to write like Gertrude Stein. I mean Gertrude can teach writing her way better than you can teach writing her way. If it is not right the first time go right on and don't change what you have written or cross it out. Impulses are not to be corrected. They have as much right to exist first as second. You don't have to worry because you say something somebody else has said because nobody else could say it as you said it because you said it. So the printer will put in the commas and the question marks Mr. Semi-colon so why should you do his work. No need of quotation marks because you will be quoting nobody but yourself, and you will repeat but what is life but a repeating. It is not enough to eat a breakfast and not another breakfast. So you eat a breakfast and go somewhere and eat another breakfast. Showing the advantage of not staying in the same place all the time. Also it is needless to try to be clear if you are not clear. If nothing is clear to you you cannot be clear about anything. So why try to be clear. It is no fun to try to be clear if you are not clear and no fun to the reader who isn't surprised when you are clear. You will contradict yourself because second words are different from first words. It is just hard work trying to be clear and no fun for the reader who wants to have fun. Your writing will be beautifully beautiful when it is not clear for then it will be truthful. No need to read because you could be writing instead of reading. Facts are not original because you can find facts in books but they can't find surprises in books. Some writers feel responsible for the words they put on paper but this is no part of writing which consists of words left by the trail of the pencil across the paper when you let the pencil alone. The words you makes a pencil write are unoriginal. To be original you let the pencil alone and see what words it leaves in its trail across the paper. You'll be as surprised as if somebody else had let the pencil pursue its own trail across the paper. Yes. You will enjoy the freedom of that pencil and its original way of leaving words in its trail across the paper. New London. Why New. The pencil doesn't know so don't stop it to inquire. Every year the oarsmen push away the water on the river but the water stays there just the same. Water is water and oars are oars and water doesn't have to go to college like the men who push it with their oars. So the water is like the pencil. It goes its own way and makes you happy. It is water when it is pushed by oars and it is water when it is not pushed by oars for it is water and oars are oars and pencils are pencils. They do not have to go to college to learn what people who thought put into books and what they felt when they wrote because people who wrote the books thought what their pencils should write instead of having fun seeing what their pencils would write if they let their pencils write. Yes. Thank you. E. C. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Along Familiar Trails

By Frank L. Perrin

WEST OF BUFFALO

THERE are expressions, inflections, or nuances, unassumed, abounding and sometimes eloquent, in the section which we are now entering long familiar and easily understood. Across office desks, in factories, on farms, in railway coaches and in buses, I am hopeful that during the next days and weeks it will be possible to interpret, even to the people of the Middle Western country, and better still to those elsewhere, something which may prove significant because it is indicative of the thought, the aspirations, the hopes and fears, and most of all of the courage of a segment of our American population in this hour of readjustment, return to, or reappraisal of processes, means and methods.

In the rich farming areas of some of the States included in this brief itinerary it will be realized, as has already been announced, that thousands of farm homes have been foreclosed and sold to satisfy, in some measure, debts due the Federal Government on loans made by regional land banks. The problem posed is a difficult one, however viewed. In the early years of the present Administration, and even before 1933, it was sought to in some measure overcome the falling market for farm lands by providing easy loans for those who had invested while prices of lands and products were high and who were threatened with disastrous losses. Uncle Sam was regarded as a sympathetic creditor. Money was plentiful because the Federal Treasury could borrow cheaply. The prospect was alluring.

But promissory notes and mortgages have a way of falling due. Despite the efforts of those with the best intentions in the world, the artificial shortages created did not materially increase the net incomes of farmers and stockmen. Now the inevitable sequel is being faced. Thousands of former farm owners will become tenants of a paternalistic and kindly-disposed landlord—Uncle Sam in person. And now comes the interesting question as to how and by whom the state, county and township taxes levied, due and overdue, upon these foreclosed farms are to be paid, or whether they will be paid at all.

In the economy of every township and county and state government the legitimate costs of government are apportioned and charged against taxable property. The burdens are carefully equalized, at least theoretically. But failure or inability to pay these assessments lays a proportionably heavier burden upon those who can pay or can be compelled to pay. Uncle Sam, we are told, is able and willing to pay. But from what fund? The money he spends for taxes on lands in Pleasant Valley, for instance, must come from a common fund to which the people of that vicinity, like the people elsewhere, contribute equally or according to their means. Uncle Sam paying taxes on foreclosed lands, wherever located, would be compelled to draw upon funds already raised from taxes. The process would be like pumping water and pouring it back into the pump, and repeating the performance as long as the people are willing to man the pump.

The gradual but steady develoment of this possibly necessary process of foreclosure and governmental landlordism cannot be regarded without apprehension. A reversion of land titles to the Federal Government is not in the line of progress. Not for years, perhaps, will the actual dangers be apparent. But it is not inconceivable that should the process continue under a real or pretended paternalistic policy a feudal overlordship, opposed to the theory that the title and control of lands should, in wisdom, rest in the people who work them, will one day threaten the independence now enjoyed and not always appreciated.

We console ourselves with the thought that it is not the desire of any person or faction to destroy the freedom of thought and action vouchsafed to the people as a whole. But it cannot be denied that every slight yielding or surrender of our independence, economically, politically, or otherwise, weakens, in some degree, the entire structure. There is, as we recall, the story of the ants and the filled granary. One little ant carried away a little grain of corn. And so on and so on.

The Wide Horizon

Surveying the Refugee Problem

By Capt. Victor A. Cazalet

Chairman of the General Parliamentary Refugee Committee

LONDON

"THE Refugee Problem. Report of a Survey," by Sir John Hope Simpson, K. B. E., C. I. E. (London: Oxford University Press. 25s.), is an exhaustive and classic textbook on the history and subject of refugees since 1918. Without the financial assistance given to the Royal Institute of International Affairs by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Trustees of the late Lord Leverhulme and Sir Halley Stewart Trust, no such complete survey could have been contemplated or undertaken.

Sir John Hope Simpson brought to his task qualifications and experience which make his conclusions on this complicated and perplexing problem well worth the study of any student interested in the subject.

The story of past refugees is told in full. How 1,125,000 Greeks were compelled to leave Asia Minor, the home of their ancestors for generations, and have been successfully settled in Greece. How 250,000 Bulgars returned to Bulgaria after the war and no less than 578,000 Turks found new homes in Turkey.

These are large figures. The areas for settlement were not extensive. At times the difficulties facing both emigrants and the organizers of these vast schemes must have seemed insuperable, yet they were met and mastered. These historic cases give us all a real glimmering of hope for the future.

* * *

Then come groups of post-war refugees whose settlement is not yet complete: Armenians, Assyrians, White Russians. The League of Nations and the Nansen Office have been chiefly responsible for the partial solution of this problem. Lastly we have the story of more recent groups of political refugees, from Germany (including the Saar), Austria, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

There are, as Sir John Hope Simpson points out, certain aspects which are common to nearly all these cases. Political and religious intransigeance and the claim of the nationalist state to exclusive domination must always create a "Not Wanted" class of subjects unless freedom and individual liberty are to disappear altogether.

There are, however, some hopeful and helpful aspects of the modern world which tend to mitigate the severity of the problem.

The increasing speed of travel and communication are contracting the world. Natural science has developed the possibilities of both industry and land fertility to such an extent that for the refugee today, as Sir John says, "the world is his asylum and the world is concerned in his fate."

Palestine is singled out as an "outstanding success" for the possibilities of group settlement but the Report lays emphasis on the necessity of expert assistance and preliminary training as a prelude to the success of any such scheme. The work of private organizations has been beyond praise but the task today is far beyond the capacity of any private bodies, however wealthy or however efficient. Government assistance and Governmental direction are essential for the solution of today's problem.

* * *

Even since the publication of this important work the size of the problem has been so greatly increased by certain new developments that some of the suggestions made in it are no longer applicable. Infiltration, excellent in itself for limited numbers, can no longer be more than a palliative and that an ever-diminishing one in importance.

A million families in Europe—Jewish and non-Aryan—may have to find new homes outside Europe in the next few years. New problems as regards the Sudeten German and Spanish refugees have arisen in the last few months. Temporary camps are envisaged as playing their part. No doubt they will contribute to the problem but not until some long term schemes have been devised.

Governments must set apart large areas—Guiana, Alaska, Northern Rhodesia. Governments must also give guaranteed loans if the problem is to be solved and if further and more intensive persecution is to be avoided.

There is no escape from the conclusion that the opening of new territories alone can solve the problem. The machinery for Government action was created at Evian in July, 1938, and in the final sentence of the book Sir John sums up in the following words—"The need is no longer for machinery but for action."

Force—Politics—Equity

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have heard so much lately about Force, Politics, and Equity, it may interest your readers to read some of the views of well-known men on these subjects.

FORCE:

"Force is not a remedy."—*John Bright.*

"Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half of his foes."—*Milton.*

POLITICS:

"Politics fill me with doubt and dizziness, altogether they puzzle me quite; they all seem wrong and they all seem right."—*R. Buchanan.*

"In political discussion heat is in inverse proportion to knowledge."—*J. G. Cotton Minchin.*

"Those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other."—*Lord Morley.*

"Politics is perhaps the only profession for which no preparation is thought necessary."—*R. L. Stevenson.*

"I am not a politician and my other habits are good."—*Artemus Ward.*

"A politician who screams is never likely to occupy a commanding place in the House of Commons."—*A. Birrell.*

EQUITY:

"There is but one law for all, viz., that law which governs all law, the law of our Creator, the law of humanity—the law of nature and nations."—*Burke.*

"A good judge judges according to what is right and good, and prefers equity to strict law."—*Coke.*

Boston A. HAMER HALL